

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1977

Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, variable, 44-57 (37-43). Wednesday, possible showers. 44-57 (37-43). Thursday, possible showers. 44-57 (37-43). Friday, possible showers. 44-57 (37-43). Saturday, possible showers. 44-57 (37-43). Sunday, possible showers. 44-57 (37-43). NEW YORK: Tuesday, clear. Temp. 51-60 (10-17). Wednesday, clear. Temp. 51-60 (10-17). Thursday, clear. Temp. 51-60 (10-17). Friday, clear. Temp. 51-60 (10-17). Saturday, clear. Temp. 51-60 (10-17). Sunday, clear. Temp. 51-60 (10-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20 L.L.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
France	25 F.	Morocco	20 M.Dr.
Germany	25 M.	Netherlands	150 Flor.
Greece	250 P.	Nigeria	20 N.
Great Britain	25 P.	Portugal	17.50 Esc.
India	100 Rs.	Sweden	20 S.
Iran	100 Rials	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Italy	200 L.	Turkey	20 T.L.
Japan	100 Yen	U.S. Military (EUR)	10.25
South Africa	100 Rand	U.S. Military (USD)	10.25
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Nearly every word he utters and every step he makes seem calculated for their propaganda value. That is because Lt. Col. Fan has become a virtually nonstop performer in Taiwan's unremitting war of words against China.

China Defector Finds Taiwan Odd Haven

By Linda Mathews

TAIPEI, Oct. 31.—The Chinese pilot who defected to Taiwan in July is finding that, harsh as life in China may be, it is not nearly as bad as he had expected. Lt. Col. Fan Yuan-yan, 41, a squadron commander in the Chinese Air Force, has decided that this island, with its glittering nightclubs, flourishing coffee houses and fashion-conscious young women, may be a bit too decadent for his tastes. "These girl singers on television wear too much makeup and too little clothing," said Lt. Col. Fan recently. "Also, they twist their hips too much."

Television exerts an unhealthy influence on Taiwan's young, he said, and the newspapers carry too many crime stories. As the first high-ranking Communist officer to defect to Taiwan in more than a decade, Lt. Col. Fan received a handsome reward of gold bullion worth \$600,000, Taiwan's standard enticement to fleeing Communists who deliver aircraft, naval vessels or military information.

The reward, however, has become something of a burden. He cannot spend it because generous shopkeepers, excited that Taiwan's hero of the hour is visiting their premises, insist on giving him free merchandise. He cannot give the money away because the government will not let him.

Initially, Lt. Col. Fan thought that as long as the air force was supplying him with uniforms and free room and board, he did not need the money, so he offered to return it to the government. But Taiwanese officials, worried that the Communists might use his offer for propaganda purposes, refused. They also rejected his later attempt to donate the money to the victims of the typhoons that devastated Taiwan's port cities this summer for the same reason, he said.

In fact, nearly every word he utters and every step he makes seem calculated for their propaganda value. That is because Lt. Col. Fan has become a virtually nonstop performer in Taiwan's unremitting war of words against China. His schedule is so jammed with lecture dates, interviews and personal appearances that he has not yet been able to perform any air force duties. In his speeches, he denounces the evils



Fan Yuan-yan after his defection in July.

of Communism and praises all aspects of Taiwanese life, except the draft. He even has kind words for the chronic traffic congestion.

Although Lt. Col. Fan is technically free to go anywhere he wants, most of his encounters lack spontaneity. He is invariably accompanied to interviews by two air force public-relations officers. One takes notes on the questions asked; the other monitors a tape recorder. The interviews end when the tape runs out.

For a month, Lt. Col. Fan also starred in one of the biggest television hits in Taiwan history. He appeared three times a week on his own show to lecture about China; contrast it with Taiwan's prosperity and answer questions submitted by viewers.

"Can you travel freely on the mainland?" one letter asked. No, Lt. Col. Fan replied, vacations for workers are practically unknown and the one-day national holidays are too short to permit anyone to go far from home. In his 21-year air force career, he said, he returned to his native Szechwan Province only twice.

Lt. Col. Fan fears that reprisals will be taken against his wife and three children, whom he left in China's Jiangsu Province. He has asked U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Highest in Almost 18 Months Pound Soars by 6 U.S. Cents As London Cuts Intervention

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—After deliberately holding down the value of the pound for months, Britain today allowed its currency to soar more than 6 cents to its highest level against the dollar since May, 1976.

The Bank of England had been keeping sterling artificially low by its support for the dollar. It has bought more than \$15 billion worth this year, according to some estimates.

When the markets opened here today, the bank cut its intervention to a minimum and the value of the pound soared.

The move was made because of government fears that the present inflow of money into Britain, attracted by the strength of sterling, could cause renewed inflation.

Financial sources said the action underlined the government's determination to keep its money supply within the strict limits agreed on with the International Monetary Fund.

Gain of 3.5 Per Cent

The pound surged from Friday's closing of \$1.774 to a high point of \$1.845 during a hectic day of trading. Later, dealers reported a slight intervention by the Bank of England to brake the rise, and sterling closed at \$1.846, for a gain of 3.5 per cent.

Money has been flooding into Britain since the country's recovery from last year's financial crisis, when sterling fell rapidly and was propped up by a \$3.9-billion standby credit from the IMF.

The Bank of England has been keeping the pound's exchange rate down because a lower sterling rate makes British exports cheaper. Fears of inflation now outweigh this factor, however.

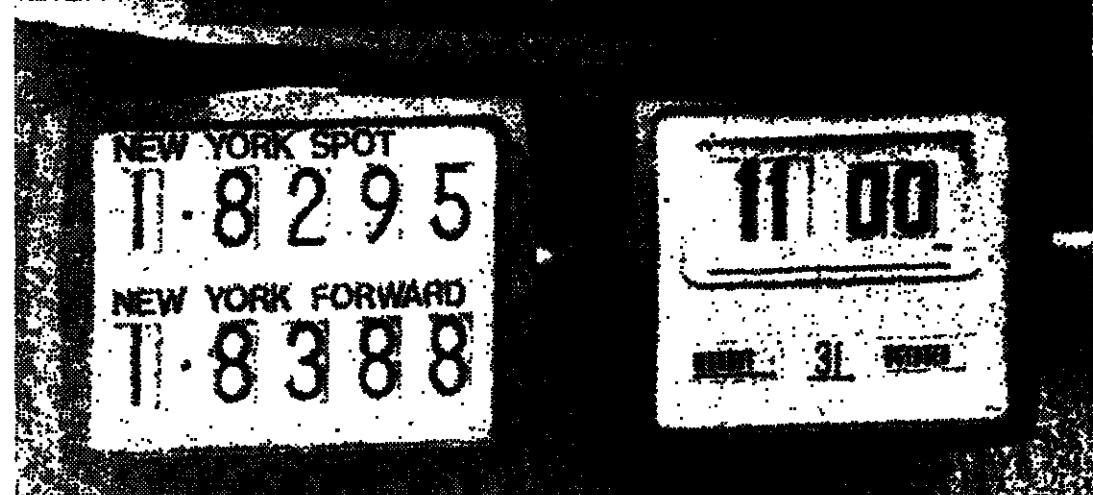
It became clear during the day that Britain did not intend to let sterling drift upward without any control. The pound dropped fractionally after its initial burst, settling at around \$1.83, as dealers reported some Bank of England intervention to stabilize the rate.

John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, the country's main employers' organization, said: "We had urged the government to seek a period of stability in the exchange rate. . . . The further loss in competitiveness of a rising pound will not be welcome to industry."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey acknowledged last week that the inflow of foreign currency was inflating Britain's money supply.

He admitted that a conflict would arise between the desire to protect exporters by keeping the rate stable, and Britain's anti-inflation commitment to prevent the money supply from rising.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)



Indicators at London Stock Exchange show leap the pound took yesterday morning.

U.S., Britain, France Set to Veto UN Split on South Africa Economic Sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 31 (AP).—The United States, Britain and France said today they will veto three African resolutions in the UN Security Council, blocking demands for economic sanctions and other stringent measures against South Africa.

The decision was made after Western diplomats and Africans failed negotiations without agreement on ways to curtail the white-minority regime for its recent crackdown on black dissidents and its policy of racial separation.

The three Western powers, along with Canada and West Germany, favor an arms embargo against the Pretoria regime; the others on the 15-member Security Council demand more extensive sanctions.

U.S. diplomats still held out hope for an agreement, possibly later in the day, on a U.S.-sponsored resolution calling for a 10-month renewable arms embargo.

Indian Resolution

In an effort to break the deadlock, Indian Ambassador Rishi Lal, the council president, proposed a resolution that strengthened the Western draft. Mr. Lal's paper would remove a provision in the Western plan for the embargo to end after six months unless renewed by the Council. Council sources said that the United States is likely to go along with the new resolution, along with the other Western countries, but to consult with their own governments.

One of the three resolutions would demand a complete trade and banking embargo and loans in South Africa. It also asks countries to report by April what they have done to enforce the embargo.

Other two resolutions would demand that South Africa policies be referred to international peace and security, and that the UN Charter be invoked to take punitive action against a member state. South Africa, a founding member of the world organization, has not joined the UN since it was elected in 1948.

A resolution could lay the basis for a later drive to expel South Africa from the United Nations. It says that South Africa has "persistently violated"

Terrorist-Data Appeal Made As Blast Hits German Court

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 31 (NYT).—A home-made bomb, believed to have been planted by terrorists, exploded early today at the back entrance of the court building in Bonn, Germany, and caused vast damage. No one was hurt.

The bombing, which followed explosions in or near some public buildings in various parts of West Germany earlier this month, was believed to be meant as a reminder that the movement of far-left and anarchist extremists was continuing its fight against what it calls the "fascist" state structures.

The federal criminal bureau today renewed earlier appeals to the public to furnish information regarding the 18 most-wanted terrorists, and warned that they were "extremely dangerous—they shoot at once when they believe they are in danger."

Pertinent Data

The criminal bureau told citizens never to try to capture a presumed terrorist, but to observe his or her conduct, write down the car license-plate number and other pertinent data, and to inform the police.

The new appeal appeared in full-page advertisements—"Please

Film Is Set On Action at Mogadishu

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—A West Berlin film company today announced plans for a full-length film on the hijacking of a West German airliner to Somalia earlier this month and the freeing of its passengers by a German anti-guerrilla squad.

A spokesman for the company said the film would be called "Mogadishu" after the Somali capital where the hostages were freed and three of their four abductors killed when the squad stormed the plane.

Filming is expected to begin next month on location along the plane's route from Majorca, through Rome, Dubai and Aden to Mogadishu, and the picture is scheduled for release in March.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Marcos Lifts Curbs on Debate For Rule Referendum Dec. 17

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, Oct. 31.—President Ferdinand Marcos, who has ordered a referendum on Dec. 17 on whether his martial law rule should continue, today ordered restrictions lifted to permit debate during the campaign for the referendum, the fifth since he assumed martial-law powers in 1972.

Without elaborating, the President told reporters that no one discussing the referendum would be arrested, providing they did not violate security laws.

More than 30 million Filipinos are expected to vote in the referendum. Mr. Marcos won the earlier referenda with wide majorities.

In August, replying to national and international criticism that no local or national official had been elected here since 1972, Mr. Marcos told the World Law Conference meeting in Manila that he would authorize elections for local officials before the end of next year. Now he has set up a plan for national elections.

The decision to hold the referendum was made yesterday by Mr. Marcos's advisory council, which he appointed. The President said that he would resign if defeated in the referendum, and that he would call elections for a new legislative body in May of next year if the referendum—with its proposals for an interim legislative body—was approved.

But the President would retain power rule by decree even after the assembly was formed. The new assembly also will be unable to turn out the government with a vote of no confidence because the President will have the sole right to decide when he or a member of his Cabinet is disqualified for office.

The voters will be asked on Dec. 17: "Do you vote that President Ferdinand E. Marcos continue in office as incumbent President and the Prime Minister after the organization of the interim Batasang Pambansa (assembly) as provided for in Amendment No. 3 of the 1973



Ferdinand Marcos

amendments to the Constitution?"

The amendments established the Batasang Pambansa with Mr. Marcos automatically its head, but they set no date for convening it. When Mr. Marcos imposed martial law on Sept. 21, 1972, he dissolved the old U.S.-style, 2-member House of Representatives.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Substantial Tax Credits Offered to Builders

California Lets the Sun Shine In: State Now Stressing Solar Power

By Lou Cannon

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 31 (WP).—The solar age has quietly dawned in California, aided by shortages of energy and water—and a big tax credit for residential solar installation.

While solar energy still seems a 21st-century phenomenon to the rest of the nation, it has become a reality in California. Under the prodding of Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown's administration, alternative technologies—notably geothermal and waste-water recycling—also are coming into use.

Last Wednesday, Gov. Brown arrived home from a meeting with Eastern businessmen to announce that Grumman Aircraft Corp. of Bethpage, N.Y., would build a \$1-million plant in Corcoran, in the San Joaquin Valley, to turn out 1,000 residential solar-heating systems a month. Grumman also is forming a subsidiary in California to market solar collectors and wind turbines.

State architect Sym van der Ryn says that two years ago in California only 25 homes had solar heating. Now there are "hundreds, perhaps thousands," and the estimate of the California Energy Commission is that 170,000 homes will have it within three years.

Halved Cost

The biggest impetus for this growth has been legislation giving homeowners a tax credit of 35 per cent, to a maximum of \$3,000, on the purchase and installation of a solar-energy system, including insulation installed at the same time. The recently passed law also provides a tax credit of 25 per cent to businesses

where the cost of their solar-energy system is more than \$6,000.

The main barrier to installation of a solar-energy system had been the initial cost, but now the tax credit has halved that cost. Further, the law is written so that taxpayers who do not have sufficient tax liability to use the full credit in one year can carry it over.

Present estimates are that tax credits will cost the state \$97 million during the three-year life of the bill.

The legislation has encouraged builders such as John Whitcomb of Tandem Properties in Davis, 16 miles west of here, to launch a 140-unit subdivision in which 90 per cent of the homes will have solar water heaters and solar heating and cooling. In competition for the limited number of houses that they offer of Davis

allowed to be built, solar homes were given extra credit.

In this subdivision, solar collectors on the roof heat water. Some of the hot water is transferred to rods imbedded in the slab floor of the house to provide heating.

On summer nights, the water in the floor rods serves to air-condition the house by absorbing heat from the slab and pumping it to the roof, where it is radiated into the atmosphere. Cool water is then circulated into the rods in the floor from another tank.

Other Systems

Alternate energy systems are advancing here on a number of other fronts, much faster than in the rest of the nation. Among the most promising:

• Development of the geothermal system, which now provides 600 megawatts of electrical power in California. Energy Commission Chairman Richard Meullin predicts that, by 2000, geothermal steam will provide 20,000 megawatts of power, more than half the state's current energy use. San Diego Gas and Electric Co. is building a 45-megawatt experimental power plant that will extract hot steam brine from wells in the Imperial Valley and use it to generate energy.

• Construction of a \$100-million sun-powered electricity generator, the world's first, at Daguerre in the Mojave Desert. It will produce 10,000 kilowatts of electricity from 130 acres of what is now alfalfa fields that will be covered with computer-guided mirrors.

• Mounting interest in wind power, once a substantial source of energy in the rural West.

Southern California Edison Co. is allowing windmill customers to hook into the Edison grid system with a special coupler that automatically draws from the system when wind is insufficient for the home generator. The customer also gets credit for any excess electricity that he feeds into the Edison grid.

• Increasing sale of energy-saving home designs, such as geodesic domes. An estimated 150 kits for building domes are sold every month in California, two-thirds of them by a firm known as Cathedralite Domes. The most popular kit, for a two-story, 45-foot dome with 2,600 feet of living space, sells for \$10,000.

• Experimental use of solar power in commercial heating. Gov. Brown last month dedicated

He said that the Central Bank had sold an unprecedented 450 million pounds in government bonds linked to inflation to dealers. They will go on sale when the stock market opens tomorrow. Buying bonds rather than dollars was another sign of confidence, he said.

Syrian Aides Return After Lebanon Talks

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and two high-ranking Syrian Army and Air Force officers returned to Damascus today after talks with Lebanese leaders.

Mr. Khaddam was on his first trip outside Syria since an assassination attempt against him in Abu Dhabi last week. Damascus radio said that Mr. Khaddam transmitted a message to President Elias Sarkis from Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cut Short Talks in Tanzania

Rhodesian Guerrillas Reject U.S.-U.K. Bid for Interim Rule

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Crucial negotiations to arrange for a cease-fire in the Rhodesian war were cut short in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam today after nationalist guerrilla leaders took sharp exception to a key aspect of the proposed U.S.-British peace plan.

An initial meeting between Britain's resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, Lord Carver, and black nationalist figures commanding two separate

guerrilla armies, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, lasted a little more than an hour before it broke up with a vague agreement to meet again. But no date or place was set.

The nationalist leaders immediately made clear that they would not accept the role and powers of the special British representative as they have been defined in the U.S.-British proposals. "I said that Lord Carver has powers that no person on this globe ever had," Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, told reporters after the unexpected brief meeting.

Also present were Lieut. Gen. Prem Chand, the recently appointed United Nations special representative for Rhodesia, and Stephen Low, U.S. ambassador to Zambia.

The quick breakup of the talks in Dar es Salaam with little more than a formal statement of positions by both sides did not seem to augur well for the success of the U.S.-British peace initiative.

They represent the first round in the complex negotiations between the British and black and white Rhodesian leaders since the latest Western peace plan was published Sept. 1. Recent statements by the two opposing sides in the struggle had already indicated there were hardening differences in their respective approaches toward both a cease-fire and the whole U.S.-British proposed transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

In Paris, the news media asserted that French military planes were flying reconnaissance missions over Mauritania to keep track of Polisario troop movements. Le Monde said that a special crisis military staff was working at the Defense Ministry under armed forces chief of staff Gen. Guy Mery, studying reports on Polisario guerrilla moves.

Tension rose between France and Algeria last week when Polisario guerrillas captured two French residents in Mauritania, and France reportedly put paratroop units on alert. Six other French nationals were abducted in May.

Diplomatic Pressure

French newspapers said that, for the time being, France will be satisfied with diplomatic pressure on Algeria in the hope of winning the liberation of the French citizens captured in Mauritania, but that a military intervention could not be ruled out.

Algeria's national news agency said, "We cannot but reject" any offer to mediate the conflict. The crisis started in 1975 when Polisario, ignoring the Algerian and Polisario demand for self-determination.

The Polisario statement accused France of "aggression and genocide" because of its support for Morocco and Mauritania. "The Saharan people for its part is determined to go on fighting so as to regain its inalienable right to liberty and independence," the Polisario said.

Giscard Makes Plea

PARIS, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has asked Algerian President Houari Boumedienne to do his utmost for the release of the eight French nationals believed to be held by guerrillas in Mauritania, informed sources said today.

The French leader also assured Mr. Boumedienne, in a personal letter delivered yesterday, that France harbored no aggressive intentions. The assurance followed a Paris statement last week that France had not ruled out the use of force to rescue the eight thought to be held by the Polisario Front.

4 Die in Italy Crash

VARESE, Italy, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Three Swiss holiday-makers and a child were killed when their small private plane crashed near here today, police said.



FASTER!—A baby sitter, with the help of two young boys, pushes cart with six children down a street in Hanoi recently. Picture is by photographer Horst Faas.

Family's Appeal Unanswered

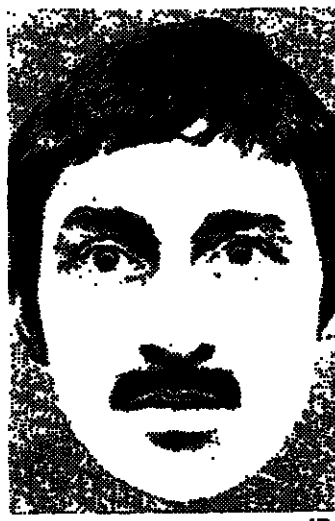
Kidnappers of Dutch Magnate Remain Silent

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The kidnappers of Dutch millionaire Maurits Caransa remained silent today despite an appeal from his family to make contact.

A police spokesman said that there had been no response so far to the appeal yesterday through the Dutch news agency ANP. "We have heard nothing from the kidnappers and still don't know where Mr. Caransa is being held or by whom," police said.

Mr. Caransa, 61, was abducted after he left his bridge club in a city center square early Friday.

The police spokesman denied a report in the Amsterdam daily De Telegraaf that said that authorities were concentrating their



According to the Amsterdam newspaper De Telegraaf, this is a composite picture of a man police seek in kidnapping of Maurits Caransa.

search on groups of Yugoslavs living in the Netherlands.

The news paper said that the

kidnappers escaped with Mr. Caransa in a red Fiat Polski car equipped with a 10-channel radio receiver and telephone.

It said that the car was stolen near Amsterdam's abattoir last Wednesday and is owned by a butcher who lives in Dieren, near Amsterdam.

Police confirmed that the car had been reported stolen by the owner, but said it had not yet been traced.

The motives for the kidnapping are still unknown, and the case continued to be regarded as a criminal rather than a political one.

Mr. Caransa, who is Jewish, escaped deportation to Germany during World War II by hiding during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. He has a 58-year-old wife, Rika, and a 32-year-old daughter.

[Police circulated today a composite drawing of a black-haired, mustachioed suspect in the kidnapping, the Associated Press reported in Amsterdam. The drawing, published by De Telegraaf, was based on a description provided by a woman who witnessed the abduction.

For Californians, Solar Power Is Getting Its Day in the Sun

(Continued from Page 1)

A \$250,000 system now in use at the Red Star Laundry in Fresno, and state officials are trying to convince various canners and processors to follow suit.

Gov. Brown and his top aides have tried to set an example. The governor installed a solar water heater in his own apartment, several state buildings are being refitted for solar heating and architect Van der Ryn has created a plan that could make Sacramento a national model for possible solar power installation.

The chief prosecutor said he expected the terrorists at large to be ready to commit further crimes, but "no taking of hostages, rather killings in the street."

Mr. Rehmman said that persons who are possible targets of terrorists must be particularly circumspect now.

It features a six-story, \$15-million office building of 250,000 square feet that will be heated and cooled by solar energy, making it the first such sizable office building in the world. It is scheduled for completion in 1980.

The plan calls for a sloping 25,000-square-foot solar-energy collector covering one wall of the building. It would be composed of hundreds of dish-shaped reflectors that will automatically follow the sun to take advantage of the sun.

Such an indirect approach

Warsaw Seeks Favorable Grain Deal

Polish Economic Hopes Ride on Visits by Carter, Kreps

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, Oct. 31 (UPI).—While preparations are under way for President Carter's visit to the Polish capital on Dec. 1, authorities here are perhaps even more anxious about a less publicized visit by another American just a few days earlier.

The other visitor is Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, who will meet with trade officials to discuss the prospect of a major increase in U.S. grain sales to Poland and an easing of credit terms.

Poland is woefully short of both grain to feed livestock and hard Western cash to pay for it. The shortage of feed is contributing to a worsening shortage of meat which, in turn, is potentially the single most volatile problem confronting the Communist regime of Edward Giersek.

The Poles, according to sources here, want to roughly double their grain imports from the United States to a level of 5 to 6 million metric tons next year. The cost also would roughly double, to between \$500 million and \$600 million.

While the United States has plenty of grain, it is "sympathetic" to the Polish situation and would undoubtedly like to improve ties even further with the most independent-minded people in the Soviet bloc, the problem is finding a legal way to pay for it.

Poland apparently would be able to finance about half of it through maximum credits with

the Commodity Credit Corp., a subsidiary body of the Department of Agriculture that provides terms more favorable than on the general market.

But the Poles want even easier, longer-term credit for the rest, and U.S. sources say there is no clear answer as to whether it is legally possible to do this. Also, it could open the way to a flood of requests for similar treatment by other nations that may have even more urgent needs than Poland.

Between the visits of Mrs. Kreps and the President, however, the Poles clearly are looking for some economic return for what is expected to be a warm reception for Mr. Carter.

Polish views on the President's trip are mixed.

There is some cynicism that the existence of some 6 million Americans of Polish descent has made the trip good domestic politics. Others wonder how much the inclusion of Warsaw in the four-continent presidential journey is related to the Polish origins of Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Yet, the overwhelming view here seems to be that there is indeed a special ethnic and friendship relationship between the two countries despite the different postwar ideologies.

"The authorities have great economic hopes from this visit," said Wladyslaw Bielecki, former education minister and a government critic. "But the

Launch Proposed in 1983 Scientists Plan Sun-Study Mission

By John Noble Wilford

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 31 (UPI).—U.S. and European scientists are planning a two-spacecraft mission in a region of space never before explored to obtain the first view of the solar system and the sun from a new perspective far above and below the plane in which the planets orbit the sun's equator.

No spacecraft has yet ventured off the solar equatorial plane, the so-called plane of the ecliptic, by more than about 15 degrees in heliographic latitude, the latitude relative to the sun.

By sending two spacecraft, one below the plane of the ecliptic and the other traveling above, each going into a pole-crossing orbit of the sun, scientists expect to study the sun's radiations, magnetic fields, outer atmosphere and surface features at all latitudes and simultaneously in the two solar hemispheres. From this, scientists hope to learn more about changes in solar conditions that could cause variations in the earth's climate and to broaden their understanding of the physics of a star.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is reportedly prepared to request initial funding for the solar polar project in its next budget. That would give engineers time to develop the spacecraft and scientific instruments to meet a favorable launching opportunity in February, 1983.

Joint Construction

The European Space Agency, whose membership includes most of the Western European nations, also is believed ready to take part in the mission. It would build one of the spacecraft and the United States the other. The two craft would be launched from the U.S. space shuttle, the reusable spaceplane now under development.

Officials of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, which would manage the project for NASA, estimate that the U.S. part of the mission should cost \$141 million.

For years, physicists have been studying the idea of an out-of-ecliptic, or solar polar, mission. In a report prepared for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, a group of U.S. scientists endorsed the mission "as the next and highly significant step forward in the study of the sun and the heliosphere."

The report concluded: "It is seldom that one can say with certainty that a mission will revolutionize a field. Such a statement, however, can be made about the [solar polar] mission. The mission will take a subject which is currently two-dimensional in its outlook and bring it into three-dimensional reality. It will vastly broaden our understanding of the sun and the heliosphere. It will answer questions that have plagued solar and heliospheric physics for more than two decades and will undoubtedly discover new phenomena that will be a challenge to our intellects to understand."

Using Space Shuttle

The mission plan, as described in the report and in interviews here, involves two unmanned spacecraft, each weighing 650 to 800 pounds. The two craft would be launched from a single space shuttle in earth orbit in a 10-day period in February, 1983. They would be launched not toward the sun, but away from it, on a trajectory to Jupiter.

Such an indirect approach

makes the mission possible with current technology, for the two craft will need to use the power of Jupiter to climb out of the plane of the ecliptic.

The two craft are to arrive at Jupiter within a few days of each other in May, 1984. One craft would approach Jupiter at a carefully plotted angle so that the planet's gravity will pull it in and then, like a mighty sling-shot, whip it out in a different direction and at a greater velocity. In this way, the craft would climb far above the planetary plane and head back toward the sun. A similar maneuver is to send the second craft on a course below the plane.

Technique Precedent

The gravity-assist technique for redirecting and boosting a spacecraft has been successfully used by Pioneer-11, now well past Jupiter on the way to Saturn, and Mariner-10, which used the gravity of Venus to reach Mercury for the first close-up reconnaissance of that planet.

Both solar polar craft will keep a respectful distance from the sun. The northward-moving spacecraft should begin observing the sun's north polar regions in September, 1986, at a distance of 1.3 AU from the sun, and will never be closer than .75 AU. An AU, or astronomical unit, is the mean distance between earth and the sun. The north polar craft will spend 110 days observing above the sun's 60-degree latitude before swinging over the southern polar hemisphere.

The south polar craft is to move into an orbit that is a near-mirror image of its northward companion.

Instruments for the craft have not been chosen, but Eric Suggs, the project's study manager at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said that they would undoubtedly include magnetometers, plasma spectrometers, charged particle detectors, X-ray and ultraviolet-ray monitors and telescopes and coronagraphs.

Mr. Suggs said that the 4 1/2-year mission was timed not only to take advantage of Jupiter's gravity force but to coincide with one of the sun's regular quiet periods. "Conditions on the sun should be simpler at solar minimum," Mr. Suggs said, "and therefore easier to understand on our first investigation."

An objective is to study the sun's convection layer, as ex-

plained in the scientific report on the mission:

"Energy is brought to the surface of the sun, to be radiated into space, by fluid motions in the outer layer of the sun, the convection layer. Our climate and thus life on earth are dependent on the physics of the convection layer, and we are in need of understanding it. Indeed, there is tantalizing evidence that in the historical past the fluid motions in the convection layer changed, with resulting climate changes on earth."

In addition, the spacecraft are to make a systematic study of coronal holes, which are large-scale magnetically open regions in the convection layer that give rise to the high-speed streams of plasma known as the solar wind. Skylab observations disclosed that when the coronal hole at the north pole grows, the one at the south pole shrinks.

Marcos Lifts Speech Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

house Congress. Four months later, he declared approval in referendum a Constitution scrapping the U.S.-style government set up in the 1935 Constitution and put into force while the Philippines was a U.S. possession.

The new Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government headed by a prime minister.

The 1976 amendments to the 1973 Constitution combined the offices of president under the 1935 Constitution and prime minister under the new document and said that the office would be held by "the incumbent president."

Because of that stipulation, Mr. Marcos's solicitor general told the advisory council the only Mr. Marcos could hold both offices. And Mr. Marcos said that means that a "no" vote would mean the Philippines would revert to a simple parliamentary form of government with a prime minister as head of government and a president as head of state.

Prominent members of the opposition, whose criticisms are carried by the press, were available for comment today.

Taiwan Odd Haven for Pilot

(Continued from Page 1)

to appeal to Peking on their behalf, but has not received a reply from the State Department.

Li Col. Fan's defection has been a major morale booster for the Taiwanese, who have been worried by the Carter administration's desire to normalize relations with Peking. "After visiting Americans hear what Fan has to say about human rights on the mainland, they seem not so interested in normalization," a high Taiwanese official said.

Although as a middle-ranking Communist party member and squadron leader he led a relatively privileged life, Li Col. Fan said that he chafed at the restrictions on him. "There's no freedom of speech in China, no religious freedom, no freedom to move from here to there," he said. "People don't even have the right to keep silent. When the regime says, 'criticize the Gang of Four,' you have no choice except to do it."

Li Col. Fan's defection, however, has not been a complete triumph for the Taiwanese. The government, for example, has consistently painted the Communists as aggressors ready to pounce on Taiwan, but Li Col. Fan says that Peking's military deployment along the Taiwan strait is purely defensive.

And despite his positive attitude toward most things here, he has raised troubling questions about the island's materialism and the growing hedonism. "Frankly speaking, if war breaks out . . . would you be willing to give up your prosperity?" he asked one night on his TV show. "Would you be able to muster the necessary strength of spirit?"

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Tass Repeats Charge U.S. Envoy a Nazi

Statement Includes Life in Accusation

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today repeated its charge that a high-ranking U.S. diplomat was a Nazi collaborator during World War II. The news agency Tass said, however, that the Soviet authorities have irrefutable materials to prove that Constantine Warvariv, now the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, was a Nazi SD officer and participated in mass deportations of peaceful Soviet citizens during World War II. Tass said, "Klara, whose maiden name was Kosar, worked as a translator for the German Gestapo in Dnepropetrovsk." Tass said Warvariv, a native of Poland and a naturalized U.S. citizen, was based in Paris, where he met both accusations and then a Soviet "smear campaign." U.S. Embassy spokesmen said that the campaign against Mr. Warvariv was designed to cover up a "clumsy attempt" by the Soviet KGB to get police to blackmail the U.S. diplomat into spying for the Soviet Union.

Spain Allows Exiled General To Come Home

MADRID, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Former general Enrique Lister, a Communist hero in the Spanish Civil War who later broke with the Spanish party and its independent stance, was granted a passport today in Paris to return to Spain after 30 years of exile, the Interior Ministry said. After fleeing to the Soviet Union at the end of the 1936-39 civil war, Mr. Lister served in the Russian Army in World War II. He later moved to Paris where he heads his own anti-line Spanish Workers Communist party (PCOE). PCOE sources said that Mr. Lister planned to return to Spain from Paris next Monday. Government sources also said that the PCOE has been "galvanized." Mr. Lister's wife, Carmen Lopez, who has been in Madrid trying to help obtain her husband's passport, blamed "smears" of delay on Santiago Carrillo, leader of the Spanish Communist party. "The refusal to give a passport to my husband must be at the request of Carrillo because he knows that if Lister comes to Spain it will complicate his [Carrillo's] life a great deal," she said.

British Bar SAS At Two Airports

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 31 (UPI)—A ban on Scandinavian Airlines System flights here and into Glasgow began today in retaliation against a ban by Denmark on so-called business people's daily flights by British Midland Airways from Birmingham to Copenhagen. The Danish had approved a license for the business people's flights by British-owned Alderline Castle Donington and Copenhagen. But when Alderline failed to concentrate on freight-carrying, with British Midland taking over the passenger flights, the Danes canceled the license. An official of Britain's Department of Trade expressed the government's regret at having to take retaliatory action when talks failed. "We have no alternative. We hope our action will help to influence the Danes to change their minds," the spokesman said.

Turkish Cabinet Shift
ANKARA, Oct. 31 (AP)—In a cabinet reshuffle, Premier Suleyman Demirel named Turhan Kayaoglu, minister of social security, to the post of defense minister. He replaced Sadettin Bilgi, who had resigned.

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GUNMAN FREES HOSTAGES—A gunman is kissed by a young woman moments before he released last of 29 hostages he was holding at the National Trust Co. in Toronto early Sunday morning. Paul Virtanen, 23, of Toronto, had held off police for about 14 hours before surrendering. He was charged with robbery.

1,400 Islands Provide Cover for Small Boats

New Industry on Maine Coast: Large-Scale Dope Smuggling

By Charles T. Powers

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 31.—When the fishermen found the Cold Duck, she was dead in the water off Parker Head and their first thought was that someone had drowned.

There was no one aboard the vessel, which appeared to be fouled in its own mooring lines, but the engine's ignition switch was turned on and a pot of fresh vegetables was set beside the galley stove.

The fishermen called the Coast Guard. What the Coast Guard found was considerably more interesting than a hold of illegal fish, which is its standard quarry in these waters.

Below decks were bales of marijuana, weighing two tons. Among papers they found were several sets of identification, all apparently false, and a nautical chart with a pencil line drawn to a house in nearby Arrowsic.

Colombian Quality
The Coast Guard towed the Cold Duck to a marina while local authorities followed the pencil line to a rented seacoast cottage—and to 3,000 more pounds of high-grade Colombian marijuana. Some time later, the Cold Duck's 25-year-old operator, Jackie David Miller, arrived at the marina and demanded: "What are you doing with my boat?"

That was the question that the Coast Guard, the Sagadahoc County sheriff and the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration wanted Mr. Miller to answer. But the officials still are waiting, and there is no indication that Mr. Miller, who is free on bail pending trial on federal and state smuggling charges, is ever going to become more cooperative. It was not until Mr. Miller's arrest almost five months ago that the present generation of law-enforcement officials in Maine realized that they might have a problem with smugglers.

Sheltering Coast
Since then, however, it has become increasingly apparent that the jagged coastline of Maine, as forbidding as it appears to some, is as perfectly suited to the smuggling of marijuana as it was to the purposes of rum runners during the Prohibition era more than 40 years ago.

As it turned out, the Cold Duck was only the beginning. Since mid-May, state and federal officials between Providence, R.I., and Fenobscot Bay in Maine have arrested almost 35 persons, confiscated about 50 tons of marijuana and seized nearly half a million dollars in cash.

Officers also have tied up a number of vessels, one of them a scabby-looking 72-foot shrimp boat of Honduran registration, the Juliana I.

Encountered by the Coast Guard last month 125 miles north of Boston, the Juliana I flew no flag and bore no other marks of identification. The Coast Guard challenged the ship, boarded and found a Colombian crew, none of whom could speak English or explain why the hold was filled with 550 bales of marijuana weighing 40 pounds each—more than 25 tons and the largest seizure ever in this part of the United States.

Some Escape
But the officials here also speak wistfully of the ones that got away, and they have to conclude that there have been several.

"There is no doubt," U.S. Attorney George Mitchell said here recently, "that smuggling is very extensive and what we have intercepted and what we know about is just a tip of the iceberg."

The biggest problem law-enforcement officers here have, Mr. Mitchell added, is geography. On a detailed map, the ragged granite coastline of Maine resembles a candle wax dripping down the side of a wine bottle. Although a driver can make the distance from the southern border of the state to the Canadian line in a single hard day's drive, the coastline is more than 3,400 miles long.

In addition, the shore's rocky protrusions are surrounded by islands—about 1,400 along the entire coast, some of them wooded, some barren and most of them uninhabited. Good-sized ships can hide behind them, and apparently quite a few do.

Patrol responsibility lies with nine Coast Guard cutters, spread from Providence to the Canadian border and now pressed to enforce the new 200-mile fishing limit.

And in all of Maine, there are two agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The state's Department of Special Investigation (DSI), in effect the state's drug unit, has a limited budget and about a dozen officers, although it can call on a total of 20 in a pinch.

The result is that Maine—within the last year or two—has become what one law-enforcement official here has called "a geographical safe-house" for smugglers.

The discovery of New England as a smugglers' route into the country, federal agents say, may represent a major shift from Florida, where most South American marijuana, which is generally considered top quality, has been entering the country. Authorities also assume that cocaine, likewise a South American product, has been included with the shipments of marijuana, although only a small amount has been seized.

Bail Arrives Quickly
Some of the persons arrested in New England, agents say, have long-standing connections with Florida-based smugglers. Most of those arrested were quickly bailed out of jail, leading investigators to the conclusion that the suspects are part of a well-financed operation—or perhaps several of them.

Unquestionably, large profits are involved. Edward Drinan, chief of the DEA's office in Portland, says marijuana selling for \$20 a pound in Colombia brings \$300 a pound on the wholesale market in Maine—the same stuff that eventually will sell for around \$40 an ounce on the street in New York or Boston.

The seizure of the Cold Duck was, Mr. Drinan said, "a piece of fluky luck." It was assumed that the Cold Duck's cargo of marijuana had come from a larger ship—and that it was only a fraction of the mother ship's load. The identity of that ship and the place where it might have paused remain mysteries.

© Los Angeles Times.

FBI Recovery of Stolen Gems Loses Its Glitter for Merchant

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Gem dealer Victor Nash, who was robbed of \$2 million in jewels, was ecstatic on learning that the FBI had recovered them. However, his ecstasy quickly faded as he inspected the gems and he unhappily told agents 90 per cent of them were still missing.

Mr. Nash, 57, president of International Gemstones, Inc., in San Francisco, was robbed last Monday as he left his motel room in Seattle to display the jewels at a department store. On Friday, the FBI arrested five of six suspects in the armed robbery.

After a brief check of the inventory, Mr. Nash said that most of the gems—his entire fortune—were still missing, including his biggest and best stones.

An FBI spokesman said, "We were under the impression we had them all." He added, "But we didn't have the inventory. A substantial amount of it is still out and we are working on it."

An undercover agent thought he had all the gems after coming a suspect into trying to make a sale. Joe Willie Perry, 33, told

undercover agent Graham Deservine after he was arrested while allegedly trying to make the sale. "I wouldn't have gone through with this, but you were so suave."

Mr. Deservine was held at gunpoint as he examined the gems before agreeing to the purchase. Two suspects searched him for bugging devices and questioned him to determine if he was an officer, officials said. They then agreed to sell the jewels for \$80,000.

Mr. Perry was arrested with Robert Glover, 28. Three other suspects, Marvin Morrow, 41, Cynthia Case, 40, and Raymond Short, 45, were arrested in San Francisco and Oakland.

U.K. Travel Slowed
LONDON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Major roads and railway lines connecting England and Scotland were closed today after an overnight gale dumped upwards of 1 inch of rain on the Glasgow area.

Cape Cod Land Disputed

Tribal Claim Queried in Indian Case

BOSTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Although the accuracy of their name was called into question by one of their witnesses, the Wampanoag Indians have had little difficulty showing in their land claim suit here that they were once a tribe and once owned the land that is now the Cape Cod resort town of Mashpee.

The original deeds from the Plymouth Colony Court are among the 120 exhibits in evidence at the trial of the suit, now in its third week. Dozens of other documents, including state laws of the 18th and 19th centuries, referred to the Indian group in Mashpee, as it was then known, as "the Mashpee tribe."

But the Indians' legal standing as a tribe today, the third point the plaintiffs must prove before their suit for the undeveloped land in the town goes further, is emerging as the trial's most complex and debatable issue.

Historical Testimony
The Indians' first expert witness, James Axtell, a professor of history at Northwestern University, testified last week on Mashpee's history. He said that the Indians there today were still a tribe because of their "ancestry, Indian nature and social organization."

But Prof. Axtell, who testified that he had been paid to research the case by the Native American

Rights Fund, also said that the Wampanoags were not the same group as the Christianized "praying Indians" who had originally been deeded the land.

The Wampanoags, he said, were a group of rebellious Pokanocks who were wiped out as a tribe in the 1675 uprising known as King Philip's War. The name, he said, was given to them by the neighboring Narragansets and translated as "those troublesome people to the east."

All six of the Mashpee Indians who have testified have said that they were members of "the Mashpee Wampanoag tribe." The name the Mashpee Indian group uses may not matter, but the uncertainty about its authenticity appears to support the landowners' contention that the Indians had tried to re-establish a tribal identity only recently.

Same Family Names
All the Indians called to the stand have traced their ancestry to persons listed as Indians in an 1850 state census and they have used the same family names

—Pocknett, Atsquin, Apes, Peters, Mills and Oakley.

The town's attorney, James St. Clair, has attempted to show that the Mashpee Indians have been assimilated into the surrounding community and have no communal economic activity, no internal system for resolving disputes or punishing wrongdoers and no ceremonies for marriage or initiation. While the Indians call themselves members of a tribe, Mr. St. Clair refers to them as "persons with a reputation for some Indian ancestry."

Since the Indians filed their suit in August last year, all property titles in Mashpee have become clouded, and real estate transactions have come to a virtual halt. Negotiations in Washington last week to try to reach some agreement on federal legislation to clear the titles on home-owned land broke down on Friday. According to sources close to the negotiations, the town selectmen would not agree to a settlement that did not include land already laid out into developable lots.

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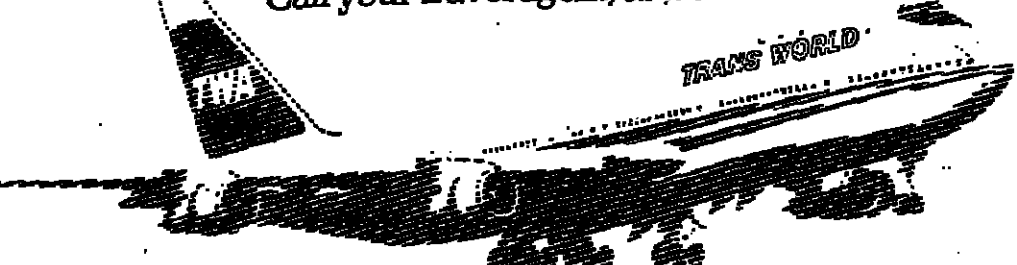
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In Thailand, the Cambodian Refugee Children Have Forgotten How to Smile

By Henry Karn

LAMKING, Thailand, Oct. 31 (NYT).—If Hung An Kheng knew how to smile, he would look like most 12-year-old Cambodian boys used to look, perhaps slightly older than his age despite his size. During a chat of more than two hours with the boy and his family, no smile lit his drawn face and sad eyes, even when he talked volubly.

His 10-year-old sister, Hong Vuoch Kuy, although she shared Kheng's experiences, has kept the easy Khmer smile, which so enchanted foreign visitors until two and a half years ago, the Communists completed their victory and made Cambodia perhaps the world's most isolated country.

The experiences of Kheng and Kuy were harrowing but not unique, according to most accounts from the refugees who trickle out of Cambodia in steadily decreasing numbers. Their lives were similar to those of all surviving Cambodians—men, women and children.

In two days of interviews with a family of nine Cambodians, including five children, who fled less than a month ago, a picture emerged of a society rigidly organized into separate groups of adult men, adult women, the elderly, children 6 to 15 years of age and older teenagers.

This communal organization into work groups that live together has drastically weakened traditional family ties, with families sharing a roof only in the periods in which their members' communal groups happen to be working in the same place.

All persons over 6 work, the elderly mainly in their villages, where their tasks include taking care of the young children. The

bulk of the adults and children within the general area of the villages and the unmarried young persons work farthest away, and they rarely see their families.

The refugees told of a life so narrow in confines that they were largely unaware of the new shape of their country, its organization and its public pronouncements beyond their commune. They did not know of the Communist party and had no image of its leaders except for two names that the adults knew.

They said their only rewards for long days of work were thin food twice a day in small quantities and an occasional piece of used clothing when their own fell off their backs. They spoke of living with neither doctors nor medicines; no schools; no money in circulation; no radio or any other communication between them and the government, which they suppose remains in Phnom Penh. They told of grime, illness and hunger and of violent punishment for minor transgressions.

Children Speak

Their narratives, devastating when heard from adults, become numbing when told by a boy of 12 and a girl of 10, speaking without adult prompting, reluctant at first and chillingly voluble later.

Kheng and Kuy recalled their former lives in the surroundings of this squalid seaside camp where a thousand refugees, virtually all Vietnamese, who escaped from Indochina by small boat wait for other countries to offer them a haven. In a camp full of people who escaped under perilous circumstances, Kheng and Kuy and the seven other members of their family are regarded as those with the most adventurous and dangerous escape. Their father, mother and younger brother, as well as their older sister and her husband and their two children fled by row-

boat, rowing for seven nights and hiding in the jungle along the coast or on nearby islands during the days. Among the thousands of "boat people" who have fled since the Communist victories in Indochina, they are the only ones known to have escaped hundreds of miles across the South China Sea by the strength of their muscles alone.

The trip was frightening, Kheng said, but he was not afraid of the sea—he was only worried that they would meet Cambodian soldiers. He and his sister gave the reasons for their fear of soldiers in a long conversation through a sympathetic interpreter. It was the first time, they said, that anyone had asked them to tell of their lives, and their innocent sincerity was palpable.

Since the Communist victory in 1975, by their account, black-uniformed soldiers had become the personification of authority in their lives, replacing parents, older brothers and sisters, teachers and Buddhist monks. They lived in or near the same village as their parents but were separated from them as the parents were from each other most of the time.

Family Split

Kheng and Kuy worked in the same group but slept in different houses—Kheng with the boys and Kuy with the girls. Their father, Hong Lok Kheng, slept with one of the men's groups and their mother, who was not strong enough to do heavy field work, with the aged and feeble.

While the adult groups worked from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day with two rest periods, the children from 6 to 15 finished their work day at 6 p.m. The youngsters also received food only twice a day, but less than their elders; adults got half a small condensed milk can of food on each occasion while the children received a small bowl of food for two. The contents were generally the same: A soup of sweet potatoes, leaves from the pulp of the trunks of banana trees and a little rice. Sometimes, Kheng said, the soup tasted slightly of fish, but he was never lucky enough to find a piece.

His father and his brother-in-law, Reung Chhay, said they sometimes received a little fish but it was always rotten. They recalled meat on the occasion of the Cambodian New Year but never sugar. They were lucky, they said, that most of the time there was salt. Their village, Sre Ambel, is near the sea in Koh Kong province, a region that traditionally lived on fishing.

Kheng and Kuy, asked when their day started, thought for a while then agreed that it was with the second crowing of the cock, before dawn. They had to line up and answer while roll was called and then they were assigned their day's work.

Harsh, Quick Punishment

Mainly it was lighter work in the paddy and sweet-potato fields or in digging irrigation ditches and small dams, a national effort heavily emphasized by the government in Phnom Penh. The boys' group was supervised by a woman soldier, the girls by a man. Kheng and Kuy said most of their supervisors frightened them and their mates by their harshness and readiness to kick

Suez Passage For U.K. A-Sub Is Not Allowed

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Britain has withdrawn its request to Egypt to allow the British nuclear submarine HMS *Conqueror* to pass through the Suez Canal, British officials said here today.

The officials said that Britain withdrew the request on Thursday after it had not received permission and understood that Egypt was considering the whole question of the principle of passage of nuclear-powered vessels through the Suez Canal.

The British Defense Ministry said yesterday that the 3,500-ton *Conqueror* had been at the northern end of the Suez Canal since Thursday, when the rest of the Royal Navy task force on its way to Iran for an official visit was allowed through the canal. The submarine has since departed.

The newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported in Cairo today that Egypt had told naval powers since 1974 that passage of all nuclear vessels through the canal would be barred until signing of an international agreement on safety measures and security guarantees for such ships.

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or whip them for the slightest cause.

The family fled on the day that a girl, for reasons Kuy did not know, crossed a field to her family's house and was intercepted by a group of soldiers who split her belly open with a knife. The group leader, Kuy recalled with no sign of emotion, then

made all the girls view the disemboweled body.

Kheng said a boy caught stealing sweet potatoes—all the boys did, he said—was beaten about the head with bicycle wrenches by two soldiers in front of his companions and was left unconscious. Usually, the boy said, the punishment for steal-

ing was to spend a month or two with shackled legs in a prison compound, with the shackles removed only during working time.

Many of the youngsters fell ill with diarrhea, Kheng and Kuy said, and were taken to a house for the ill where they died. Many reports of outbreaks of

cholera, of which diarrhea is an element, have come from Cambodia. Kheng could recall only two names of boys who died, but said there were many more.

He said he was very ill with diarrhea himself once, so weak he thought he would never rise again. His brother-in-law said

his group happened to be in a village at the time. Inquiries from older people what he should do, he was told to prepare a mixture of boiled horse droppings and coconut juice. With great difficulty he did so and smugly it was his medicine that after a cure.

Kheng and Kuy said there were many meetings after which they were told to should work harder. Kheng recalled a frequently repeated theme: "Today we have not but our hands, but in 10 years we will have our own and machines and you will be allowed to drive them."

Politics was not preached to the children, however. As who the leaders of Cambodia were, brother and sister said with the names of the respective group chiefs and they knew no one higher, were attacks on "imperialism" and the United States or old regime part of their indoctrination. They did not hear word "Communism," they did know the names of Lon Nol, head of the anti-Communist regime, or of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the founder of Cambodia and the titular head of the "liberation" movement until he was dismissed by present leaders after their victory.

2 Names Recognized

The children's father, brother-in-law said they heard two names as the leaders of Cambodia, President K. Samphran and Prime Min. Pol Pot. They knew no other names, and had never heard voice or seen pictures of either of the leaders, nor of any higher than their district chief. The theme that they remembered from their frequent indoctrination meetings concerned national self-reliance. They called no ideological speech had never heard of a Communist party or any other Communist group, including China.

Their village was under control of the Communist since 1971, but their father that life did not reach its grimness until 1975.

Hong Lok Hong, the child 50-year-old father, said worst days in his village were when bedraggled groups of people, driven out of Phnom Penh after the Communist took control of the capital, began to and were quartered with the lagers. Weakened by their march, cruelly mistreated, forced to perform hard and accustomed work on little they died like flies. He "Those who could stand it came very thin," he said. "Those who could not stand it died."

Falling Harvest

Few remain in the village since the Communist victory in 1971, which many villagers to flee, and deprivations since 1975, the harvest of Sre Ambel had reduced by more than 50 percent. As a result, he said, harvests are well below the figure although the work has been virtually forbidden.

Hong Lok Hong's father was confiscated in 1975. He fled even then of fleeing, he fled his bicycle for a horse which he hid under a changing its location frequently. After he took his 35-year-old brother-in-law, a soldier under Lon Nol, into his house earlier this year, they fled during the political rally would unite the people of district on Sept. 23, at the of the rice harvest.

They chose that occasion cause both couples would be reunited and would be children, since everyone's dance at the rally was, for a month before, Hong Lok Hong began to hide in his house, from his own garden, act frequently punished by the

Night Departure

With great difficulty and devious routes, the two men their wives and children to the coast where the boat was with four sacks of sweet potatoes of drinking water, some and their scant clothes. The off late at night, the men the younger woman sharing four cars, as they did all the to Thailand. In their first place the women stitched a rudimentary sail for two nylon baby hammocks piece of curtain.

Their big problem, one arises in most accounts of adventures of the boat people to keep the children from and giving away their place. In the Cambodians this was repeated every day seven days. The men said gave the youngsters piece sugar cane to suck and, younger man added, "we t them when they wanted to and caressed them a lot."

10 Sailors Drown In Biscay Sink

BREST, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Ten persons drowned and six were reported missing today in the sinking of the Greek freight ship *Le Tina* in the Bay of Biscay, a coast guard radio said.

Five members of the 21-person crew of the ship were rescued of the stormy Atlantic to S but rescue ships also found bodies of 10 other sailors drow in the shipwreck.

Six were still missing in early afternoon. The radio firm that *Le Tina* had a of 21 on board.



TRADITION OVERSHADOWED—Whale, seal and walrus meat are hung out to age on a meat cache near Gambell, Alaska. For St. Lawrence Islanders, whale meat is major source of food. The hunting of the endangered bowhead whale has been banned by the 17-nation International Whaling Commission. Eskimos say that it will deprive them of their chief source of food and that they are planning to defy the order.

Seeks Conference Next Year

Trudeau Urges Commonwealth of French-Speaking Nations

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (NYT).—To enhance Canada's image abroad as a bilingual country and soothe the French-Canadian minority, the government is pressing for a political organization of French-speaking nations around the world.

The new grouping advocated by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau for several years in contacts with the leaders of former French colonies in Africa would be a French-speaking counterpart of former British colonies.

Associates of Mr. Trudeau have floated the idea recently of a conference in Ottawa next year of heads of French-speaking coun-

tries and those where French is one of the official languages, as in Canada. About 26 per cent of the 23 million Canadians are French-speaking, and the resulting linguistic rivalry has fed a strong independence movement in

the largely French-speaking province of Quebec.

"Canada wants to project its image as a bilingual nation and deal with the French world as we do with the English world through the Commonwealth,"

Indian State Orders Probe Of Riots During Gandhi Trip

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Tamil Nadu state government has ordered a judicial inquiry into violence that killed two persons and injured hundreds during a weekend of violence touched off by the visit of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to southern India.

The police fired at Madras yesterday after anti-Gandhi demonstrators, swinging from flagpoles and throwing rocks, broke through their lines. Two police vehicles and six railroad cars were burned during the day of protests held in defiance of an official ban.

Mrs. Gandhi returned to New Delhi today. She again said she would continue her campaign against the government.

On Saturday night, Mrs. Gandhi's motorcade was attacked by hostile crowds at Madurai, 490 kilometers south of Madras. Mrs. Gandhi escaped but others in her party were hospitalized after being hit by bricks, bottles, rotten eggs and curry powder.

Congress Foes

Officials said that the disturbances were organized by the Marxist Communist party and two important regional parties opposed to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Dravida Kazhagam.

Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister

Artist Varlin, 77, A Venice Winner, Dies in Zurich

ZURICH, Oct. 31 (AP).—Varlin, 77, a noted Swiss painter who once won the Venice Biennale, died here yesterday.

Varlin, who was born Willy Guggenheim, studied in Berlin and Paris. He specialized in portraits and city scenes. He returned to Switzerland after his studies.

Joseph Zerilli

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., Oct. 31 (UPI).—Joseph Zerilli, 79, reportedly the last of the Prohibition-era gang-war veterans, died yesterday. Zerilli, born in Sicily, immigrated to the United States in 1914. He often was arrested on charges of armed robbery, murder, Prohibition violation and disorderly conduct between 1919 and 1922, but was convicted of criminal charges only twice. He lived in a \$500,000 house on 40 acres in a suburb of Sterling Heights. In 1969, Attorney General John Mitchell stated that Zerilli was one of the top national bosses of the U.S. Mafia.

Raymond Emerson

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP).—Raymond Emerson, 90, the last surviving grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson, died last week.

Jean-Pierre Goyer, the minister of supply and a consultant to Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson on relations with French-speaking countries, said last week.

"We have in mind a very light, flexible organization," he said. "The communication has to be direct to permit an exchange of views between the heads of state," he added.

Quebec Appeal

Mr. Goyer denied that the proposal was intended to undercut efforts of the separatist Parti Quebecois government of Quebec to establish special ties with French-speaking nations—Quebec Premier René Lévesque is now on a visit to France—but added that the plan should appeal to the French-Canadian community.

Relations between Ottawa and Paris were strained after the late French President Charles de Gaulle, on a state visit to Canada in 1967, ended a speech in Montreal with the words "Vive le Québec libre!"

Mr. Trudeau said last week that he had been informed by President Leopold Senghor of Senegal that the present French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has reacted favorably to the Commonwealth idea.

Mr. Trudeau obtained the endorsement of President Albert Bernard Bongo of Gabon for the proposal. The two leaders had agreed in talks last week that it was "important for Francophone countries to discuss and consult amongst themselves to foster solidarity among countries sharing a common language and seek solutions to international problems," according to a government communiqué.

Sources said that the proposal would be discussed at a conference of French-speaking African nations in the spring.

2 Die in Iran Fire

TEHRAN, Oct. 31 (UPI).—At least two persons were killed and five injured yesterday in a fire at Iran's largest oil refinery, at Abadan, 620 miles south of Tehran, the government reported. The fire caused heavy damage.

On board the polar flight were 169 passengers. First-class seats cost \$3,330, economy seats \$2,220.

"When we first advertised the anniversary flight I couldn't imagine who would want to make a trip like that," said a Pan Am spokesman, Bill Marsh. "But I was wrong. The thing sold out within five days." In-flight entertainment included 12 films, a fashion show, special ceremonies over each pole, Maori dancing, a strolling musician and a magician.

The route was from San Francisco to London via the North Pole, then to Cape Town and over the South Pole to Auckland and back to San Francisco.

The jetliner, named Clipper New Horizons, was the same one that set a record for going around the world via the Tropic of Cancer in May of last year. It was designed for lower weight and longer range and is 47 feet shorter than the standard 747.

The previous polar record—82 hours, 27 minutes and 35 seconds—was set by a Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 cargo jet in 1955.

Pan Am 747 Home After Setting A Record for Polar-Global Flight

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP).—A Pan American World Airways Boeing 747 set a record for its class yesterday by flying around the world—over both the North and South Poles—in 54 hours, 7 minutes and 12 seconds. The plane landed here last night.

It had left San Francisco Friday on a 26,642-mile flight to mark the 50th anniversary of Pan Am, whose first commercial flight was a 50-mile mail run from Key West, Fla., to Havana on Oct. 28, 1927.

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GEORGES ROUAULT "Pavage biblique," 1945-46 Oil on canvas, signed 17 cm x 13.5 cm

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هكذا من النظم

Police at the Funeral

When the three West German terrorists were buried in Stuttgart the other day, several hundred people turned out for the event. The Red Army Faction's campaign of violence has evidently attracted some sympathizers. But they were far outnumbered by the policemen who were there looking for the killers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

It has been a strange sequence. The purpose of the Schleyer kidnapping in early September was to force the release of these terrorists from the Stuttgart prison. When the West German government refused to cave in, other terrorists hijacked a Lufthansa jet. It was the West German troops' success in ending the hijacking that induced the three prisoners in Stuttgart to commit suicide in their cells. Clearly there is more than common criminality, for these people were prepared to die for a cause. But it is a good deal less than politics, for they cannot coherently explain what the cause is. The longer you think about this episode, the more obscure the motives and relationships become.

The Red Army Faction is, by every estimate, an extremely small organization—perhaps a couple of dozen active members. But the Lufthansa hijackers were a different sort altogether. Their identities still have not been firmly established, but they appear to have been Palestinians, and last week a Palestinian splinter group in Beirut claimed to have organized the operation. That's also peculiar. Why would four Palestinians risk their lives to free several West German nihilists who, so far as anyone knows, were

never much interested in the Middle East? Since three of the hijackers are dead, and the fourth is under guard in a Somalian hospital, it may be a long time before there's an answer.

Now the Red Army Faction has another victim, a wealthy Dutch businessman named Maurits Caransa. The kidnappers demand the freedom of one of their members, currently in a Utrecht jail after the murder of a Dutch policeman. They also demand the abdication of Queen Juliana—a demand that, delivered in a German accent, suggests a special lack of political talent. Their fascination with the Palestinians has given West German radicals a marked bias against Israel. Since Mr. Caransa is Jewish, there is a possibility that the Red Army Faction may be developing a broadly anti-Semitic ending. One case does not constitute a pattern, but it is another ugly overtone in a pathological record.

The effect of these spectacular crimes on the rest of West Germany has been electric. Many prominent West Germans are now living under conditions of siege, moving about only in the company of bodyguards. There is much agonized debate over the use of force. The most important thing about this wave of terrorism will be West Germany's response to it. West Germans have been anxiously asking each other whether it's possible to maintain order without sacrificing civil liberties. Americans, who live in a far more violent society than do Europeans, can tell them that the answer is yes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clean Hands and South Korea

Images of a word: for a generation, "Korea" to Americans connoted a feisty Harry Truman and a bold, costly defense of U.S. vital interests. Today, it connotes a malodorous scandal involving payments to congressmen to favor South Korean interests. South Korea refuses to cooperate with U.S. investigations of this "Operation White Snow." By now, the Seoul government must be starting to weigh the price of its obduracy.

Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, warns of a negative reaction among congressmen who must approve aid to South Korea. The House International Relations Committee formally presses Seoul to "provide complete access to all facts relevant." And, pending such cooperation, Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the committee's chairman, seeks to block a proposal for \$800 million in military aid. Many congressmen evidently now feel they must vote not even on legitimate assistance to South Korea because to vote yes might appear corrupt. It is very much in South Korea's self-interest to help clear up the scandal; until then, even clean hands look dirty and no hands will be raised in South Korea's behalf.

Congress is right to put on the pressure for reasons of U.S. interest as well. One is the importance of maintaining stability in East Asia and permitting the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea while keeping it strong enough to deter attack. That interest cannot be clearly addressed until the scandal is put to rest. Another is Congress's own reputation. The longer the cloud of scandal lingers above the Capitol, the more pervasive grows the public cynicism that

congressional leaders have been at such pains to erase.

There is a further danger. Some 115 present and former congressmen of both parties are believed to have received South Korean largesse. Such wholesale involvement invites the skeptical observer to fear a cover-up, or at least a play-down. It is one thing to demand Korean cooperation. It is another to stop short when such cooperation is refused. That turns the Korean intransigence from an obstacle into a smokescreen. Whatever the facts may be about the South Korean seducers, there are also facts to be learned about some U.S. seducers.

Close students of the South Korea scandal in Congress, like Reps. Caputo, Holtzman and Addabbo of New York, wonder why the House Ethics Committee has not done more to interview officials in the Ford administration who may well have known about—even privately protested against—fat cash payments to U.S. legislators. Should not U.S. intelligence agencies be pressed for information? That is a question of added interest in the light of the new allegation that one congressman passed sensitive intelligence information to South Korea's CIA.

The House Ethics Committee, which deflects such questions because of the confidentiality of its investigation, seems finally to be making some progress. Its recent hearings provided a clearer look at the way the managers of Operation White Snow worked. And there are indications that the committee means to scrutinize takers as thoroughly as givers. Still, the weeks pass.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Path of Sanctions

Britain this week will join with other member states in the Security Council of the United Nations to vote for an embargo on arms sales to South Africa. The official reason for this embargo is that South Africa is "a threat to world peace." What ardent hypocrisy this is! There are areas of the globe far more likely to suck the great powers into another war. The Middle East is the one that most readily springs to mind. Yet Britain and America and the Soviet Union are all busy servicing the military requirements of one side or the other—Arab or Israeli. The truth is that South Africa is being singled out for a UN embargo not because Mr. Vorster's regime poses a unique threat to international peace nor even because apartheid is more especially evil than other tyrannies. What we are seeing is a competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to woo the emerging black African states. That is the underlying reason for the UN arms embargo against South Africa and it is humbling to pretend otherwise.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

The position under the (UN) charter is that adoption of sanctions against South Africa implies that it is a danger to international peace. For this, neither North Korea in 1951 nor Rhodesia in 1966 offer precedents. An

independent state at peace, the republic is only a threat inasmuch as its policies provoke possible attack. This is a departure full of risk for everyone, including the United Nations itself. At least it emphasizes to South Africa that it has been designated as in a unique position in the world community... If the South African government shows no willingness to change its repressive policies in the future the demand for additional installments of pressure will become hard to resist. Short of a blockade, South Africa can, however, survive foreseeable economic sanctions for years...

—From the Times (London).

Unity Against Terrorists

The news of the kidnapping of Maurits Caransa, the 61-year-old Dutch millionaire, coincided with the call made in London by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for urgent United Nations action on terrorism.

The fact that the scene of the latest outrage has switched from Mr. Schmidt's country to Amsterdam, and that the Chancellor chose a speech in London as the platform for his appeal, neatly underlined the international character of the danger. These terrorists have declared war on the world, and that world must unite to defeat them.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

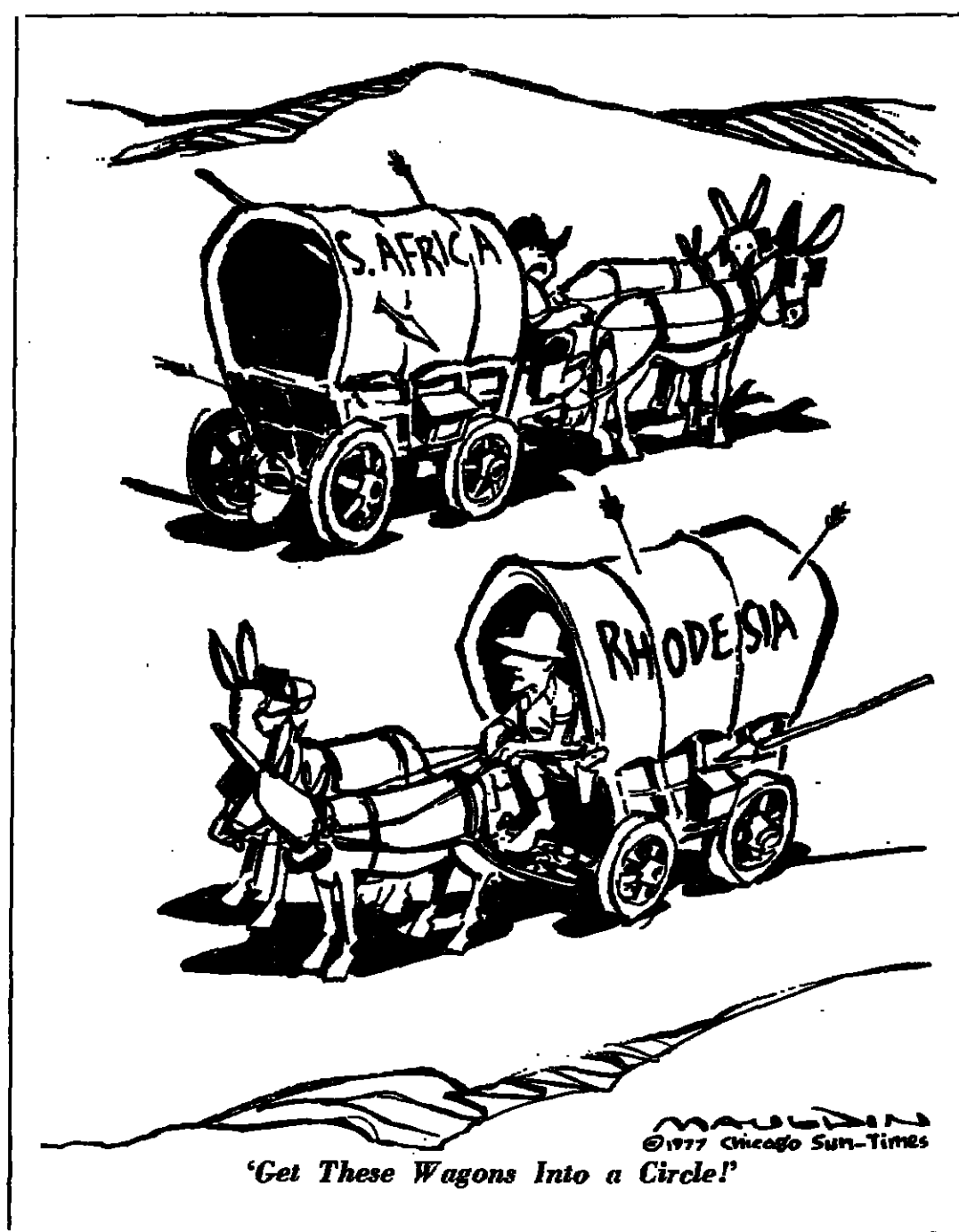
November 1, 1902

PARIS—No one in France, not even a game warden, must henceforth assert that a frog is a fish. A Court of Appeals has, in solemn conclave, decided that it is not. Two men were arrested by game wardens last June when they were catching frogs. The game wardens said they were fishing out of season and the men were heavily fined by the local court. But the young men appealed and they won... so... a frog is not a fish.

Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1927

NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the first man to fly from New York to Paris, who has been devoting all his time since June to the promotion of flying in this country, has just been retained by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund to do just that, to promote flying in America. Col. Lindbergh will make his headquarters here in New York, where he will have the latest airplanes, equipment and all the assistance that he will require.



The Secrecy Disease

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—For 39 days in the winter of 1975 the CIA kept the lid on the story of the Glomar Explorer: the operation to raise a sunken Soviet submarine. A number of newspapers, magazines and broadcasters had the story, or parts of it, but they were persuaded by William E. Colby and other agency officials to suppress it on national security grounds.

The CIA's campaign of media persuasion is detailed in some documents just obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, and a fascinating tale they tell. After these papers, it will be harder for journalists to believe in their self-image as a tough, skeptical lot, immune to government cajolery. One hopes it will also be harder for anyone to believe official claims, so often made, that the sky will fall if some secret document is disclosed.

The 1975 campaign to silence the press was itself treated as a grave national security secret. When Harriet Phillips of Rolling Stone asked for records of the effort, the CIA refused even to confirm that there had been one—though the fact of Colby's approach to editors had been widely reported.

Dangerous

Government lawyers, resisting a suit for the records, said it would be dangerous even to say whether or not any existed. An affidavit by Brent Scowcroft, President Ford's assistant for national security affairs, said any further disclosures about the Glomar affair "could in my judgment severely damage the foreign relations and the national defense of the United States." That extreme legal position won in the trial court but was rejected by a 2-to-1 vote in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The majority said the government must at least explain why confining that there were contacts between the CIA and the press would endanger the national security. The court said the government might abandon the position if forced to explain it, and something like that evidently happened.

Last April, government lawyers admitted for the first time that the CIA had tried to suppress the Glomar story and that records of the attempt existed. After blanking out many names and other passages, the government then turned over 64 documents: stenographic transcripts of Col-

by's telephone conversations with some press people, reports to him on meetings with others, comments on their weaknesses and so on.

The papers picture Colby in increasingly frantic efforts to keep the Glomar story from appearing. By the end, as word of it spread through the press, one wonders what he had time to do except talk to editors.

Surprising

Colby's actions were hardly surprising, or blameworthy. It was natural for an intelligence chief to try any way he could to keep the Glomar operation secret. What was surprising was that the establishment media—the leading newspapers, the new magazines, the television network—without exception went along with him.

Some of the press executives seemed embarrassingly easy to convince. One from The New York Times wrote a letter to Colby formally undertaking "to withhold publication" on condition that others did. One from The Washington Post told Colby, "It is all agreed with you that it is not anything we would like to get into." One from the Los Angeles Times gave CIA officials broad hints on the story were.

Not everyone in the press was so uncritical. Seymour M. Hersh of The New York Times kept relentlessly after the story, and Colby and others worried a lot about him. In the end, Jack Anderson refused to withhold it. But on the whole the Glomar affair suggests—as The Washington Post's press critic, Charles B. Selig, put it—that "the press, at least at its upper reaches, is easy to con."

Because the press criticizes others so freely, its performance in the case of the Glomar Explorer is bound to get a certain amount of very attention. But I think the more important moral of the tale lies elsewhere, in what it says about the whole question of official secrecy.

When a defense or intelligence agency says that something must be kept secret, it starts with a great advantage. The rest of us are likely to be unfamiliar with the subject, and we defer to the supposed experts. "National security" is a worrying phrase; who would want to risk that?

But bitter and recent experience teaches that "national security" is often a cover for a desire to

avoid awkward questions. The most extravagant claims of risk turn out to be hollow. For years officials resisted disclosure of presidential directives to intelligence agencies, saying they would put individual lives in jeopardy. When published, they turned out to have nothing to do with individuals.

It is not the press alone that should be skeptical of demands for official secrecy. Judges are very often too trusting of such claims, as the Glomar case itself shows. Many would benefit from reading this curious story of William Colby and the press—and remembering that its publication was said to threaten the national existence.

Reappraisal by French Communist

By Patricia H. Painton

PARIS.—The French Communist party is spending 10 million francs (\$2 million) to convince the country that it had no choice but to split with the Socialists over the updating of the Common Program. The money will be used in an information program aimed, says the leadership, at the "poorest" of the working classes, who are suffering most from the economic crisis.

What the leadership doesn't say is that the campaign is leveled at its own cadre as well. The party membership is confused and disappointed by the rupture in negotiations. It is having a hard time buying the arguments put forward by the party chiefs to explain the breakup of the alliance which seemed likely to give the Communists their first chance at governing France in some 30 years.

While there is little likelihood of a serious split in the Communist party, it is evident that its strength is being threatened by the doubts of the rank and file. For a party that has always given the appearance of unquestioning, even forbidding, unity, this is a new, and perhaps significant, development. It is also another indication that since the breakup of the left, to quote Prime Minister Raymond Barre, the political landscape of France has begun to change.

Urged to Argue

In the last two weeks, the party militants have been turning out at regular cell meetings in Paris to discuss what has happened to the Union of the Left. Exceptionally, some of these meetings have been open to the public. Visitors are warmly welcomed, urged to ask questions and argue. A certain pattern of questions and answers emerges. Perhaps the Communists should make concessions. Do several nationalizations more or less really make such a difference? Wouldn't a government of the left, even with François Mitterrand as prime minister, be better than five more years of a nonleft regime?

The questions are countered by older militants who state that the Communists want a profound change in France not just the series of reforms advocated by the Socialists. Without a revised Common Program, such changes cannot take place. With almost pedagogical patience, cell leaders explain that it's not worth coming to power at any price.

Some of the younger members disagree. To them, governing seems a reasonable goal and the best means to achieve such

Competence vs. Compassion Is Carter Reluctant To 'Crack the Whip'?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In making the rounds at the White House in the past two weeks, Carter has heard one particular comment about President Carter that is totally perplexing. The comment, expressed in different ways by different people, is that Jimmy Carter is showing himself remarkably tolerant of incompetence among his subordinates. "There seems to be no penalty for fouling up around here," said one staff member. "I always assumed before I came to work at the White House that you would be terrified to make a mistake or to have your work thrown back at you for being unsatisfactory. But when that happens, there doesn't seem to be any penalty."

Another said, "When I read his book, 'Why Not the Best?' I figured Carter was the kind of submarine commander who, if you messed up an assignment, would fire you out the torpedo tube. But I don't know anyone who's been fired around here for sloppy performance or even seriously demoted."

A Reflection

If one assumes that these comments, and others like them, are an accurate reflection of the President's managerial approach, then it certainly does mark a major revision from the expectations created during the campaign.

The two key words of that campaign were "competence" and "compassion." And most of those who had studied the Carter record and attempted to puzzle out his complex character believed the emphasis would be at least as much on the former as on the latter.

A key bit of evidence in that regard was Carter's depiction of his relationship with Admiral Hyman Rickover, the brilliant, impatient architect of the nuclear navy. Writing of Rickover in his autobiography, Carter said: "He may not have cared or known it, but at that time, he was a profound effect on my life—perhaps more than anyone except my own parents."

"He was unbelievably hard-working and competent, and he demanded total dedication from his subordinates. We feared and respected him and strove to please him. I do not in that period ever remember him saying a complimentary word to me. The absence of a comment was his compliment; he never hesitated to criticize severely if a job were not done as well as he believed it could be done. He expected

the maximum from us, but he always contributed more."

In certain respects, Carter does appear to be operating the White House in somewhat the same way Rickover ran his nuclear programs. He sets the model in dedication, working as long, longer, than anyone else in the building.

He can be critical—or even bit-picking—on details. Relative junior staff members get messy back with their grammar corrected by the President of the United States.

But what came through in the conversations with the presidential aides is a sense that he is reluctant to crack the whip when there is a major foul-up—or else someone to crack it in his behalf. Those with whom I have discussed this say they are puzzled about the unexpected "softness" in Carter's personal relations and management techniques. So they are back on surmise.

One theory that certainly is a degree of external plausibility is that Carter—like many others—is haunted by the memories of the rigid and rugged discipline enforced in the Nixon White House by H. R. (Bob) Baldwin. Any suggestion that "the Genghis Khan" had been transformed into another "German general staff" could be politically calamitous in the post-Watergate climate.

Political 'Family'

Another reason may be the senior staff at the White House—the Georgians who occupy almost all the key positions—have such long and intimate associations with this President that they almost constitute a political "family."

For him to discipline a Frank Moore, a Jody Powell or a Hamon Jordan for a major mistake in judgment, or for failing to maintain effective oversight of the operations of their subordinates, would be unthinkable. In this view, as U. S. President's chastising Billy Carter for his flamboyant profligates off his brother's public position.

This theory—which is a "smalltown White House" explanation—may explain the humility of the senior staff, the hundreds of old who work for Carter has, occasion, been found wanting. A time when the operations, the President are getting with scrutiny, the diversion in Rickover's rigid discipline is intriguing—and important—place.

Battle Plan

The huge scope of the Communist battle plan probably accurately reflects the extent of the party's credibility problem. Over the next 10 weeks, the party's top leaders will travel through the provinces to participate in meetings which will mobilize as 25,000 cells.

Party chief Georges March will take part in four meetings in the next month. 1,600,000 members of the French Communist party will be asked to open door-to-door and talk to at least 10 nonmembers. A central information office in Paris will man a 24-hour telephone service for regional party officers, provide answers to and comments on the issues raised in the press, and on television.

In addition, the party paper, L'Humanité, will continue its daily articles elaborating the Communist position. On Nov. 10, for the first time in its history, the party's governing board, the Central Committee, will open its regular monthly meeting to the press. Meanwhile, the party will continue to seek new members—all not so incidentally the money pay for the campaign.

Ten million francs is probably the largest sum the French Communists have ever spent—or possibly admitted spending—to defend themselves.

They hope, in the process, not only to bolster the faithful but to entice back wavering sympathizers who have drifted toward Socialists. Sometimes in January a national conference will assess the results and only then will a decision be made either to re-open discussions with the old partners of the Union of the Left or to go to the elections alone.

Patricia Painton, a free-lance writer living in Paris, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 31[illegible]

10	6%	31%	WarmC	pt.05		17	3%	29%
10	31%	1%	WarmPost		8	4	29%	29%
10	31%	30	12					
10	3%	4%	WarmAn		2	2	1%	21%
10	3%	1	WarmBen				1%	14%
10	3%	1	WarmCoFm				1%	14%
10	61%	5%	WarmC	40	9	5	5%	5%
10	8%	5	WarmStr	40	12	1	5	5%
10	3%	2	WarmHeaW			3	3-16	3-16
10	10%	1	WarmHea	wt		5		
10	3%	7%	WarmHous		6	3	9	
10	9%	8%	WarmC	30	30	5	5	
10	3%	1	WarmHea			1	2%	1
10	4%	2	WarmHdB			1	2%	1
10	4%	4%	WarmInd			2	4	
10	3%	3%	WarmHeaR		5	2	4	
10	4%	4%	WarmHeaR	25e	10	7%	7%	7%
10	15%	9%	WarmAn		6	72	14%	13%
10	1%	11%	WarmMn	56	8	3	11%	11%

Sales figures are unofficial.
 d—Newly low. n—New yearly high.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in
 sales table are annual distributions based on
 quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special
 dividends or payments not designated as reg-
 ularly occurring are shown in parentheses and
 identified in the following footnotes.
 a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate for
 dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declined
 in preceding 12 months. e—Declared or paid
 dividend or split up. f—Paid this year; dividends
 deferred or no action taken at last dividend.
 g—Declared or paid this year, an accumulation
 with dividends in arrears. h—New issue. i—D-
 paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.
 j—Stock in preceding 12 months, estimated of
 on dividend or re-distribution date.
 k—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. l—Ex-dividend
 sales in full. m—Sales in full.
 no—Called. wd—Without distributed. wt—With
 sales with warrants. ww—Without warrants.
 Distribution
 v—in bankruptcy or receivership or being run
 under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities sales
 such companies.
 Yearly high and low range does not include
 in latest day's trading.
 Where a split or stock dividend amounting
 one or more has been paid the year's high
 and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

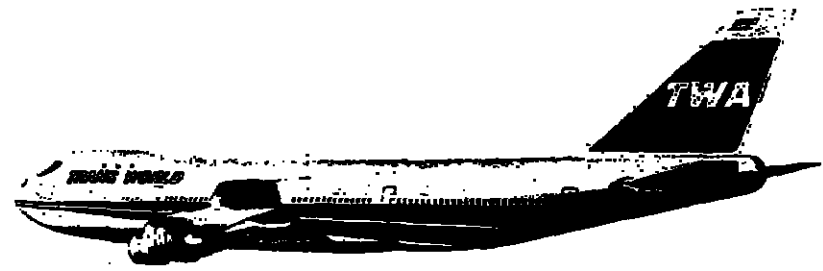
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PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE THE NEWS IS.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

**Why so many
TWA passengers
are Herald Tribune readers.**



Businessmen who travel frequently demand a lot from an airline: efficiency, service, a minimum of waiting and dependability in scheduling.

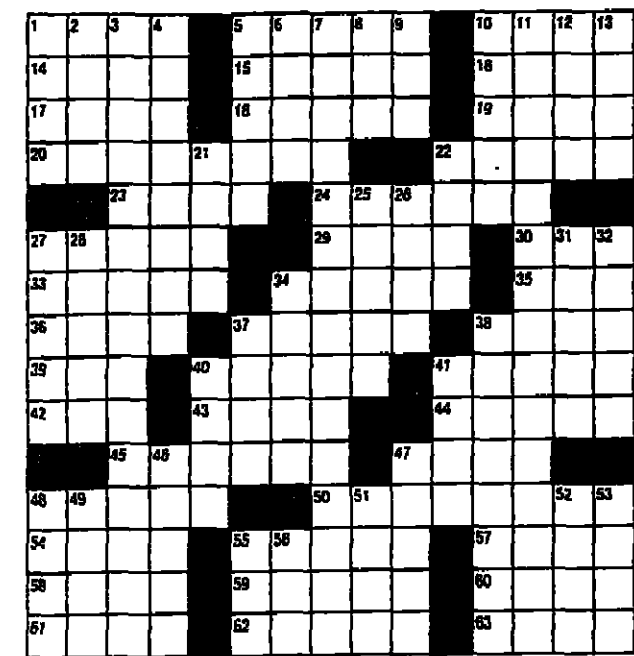
That's why so many choose TWA when flying transatlantic. They appreciate details like the quiet "Business Zones" on 747s, the carry-on luggage compartments on 707s and TWA's exclusive international terminal at Kennedy.

And because these international businessmen need to keep up with events and trends on both sides of the Atlantic, they read the Trib. Regularly. In the air and on the ground. For this is the bright, international daily newspaper that meets their requirements in every way. It helps them stay on top of the world wherever they go.

No wonder so many TWA passengers are Herald Tribune readers.

-and vice-versa.

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Moleska



- ACROSS
- 1 Coarse file
 - 5 Monastery head
 - 10 "As thick as three in—": Scott
 - 14 Kepler was one: Abbr.
 - 15 Amusing Milton
 - 16 "— Love": popular song
 - 17 Decalogue pronoun
 - 18 Chopin specialty
 - 19 Emerald Isle
 - 20 Hides
 - 22 "Festina—": (make haste slowly)
 - 23 Chocolate candy
 - 24 Acrobatic feats
 - 25 Plu symptoms
 - 26 Split
 - 30 Get "alterations" downward
 - 33 Lying face downward
 - 34 Dundee dance
 - 35 Reunion, e.g.
 - 36 Ride
 - 37 Propounded
 - 38 "— boy": Clobber
 - 39 Clobber
 - 40 Critical comments
 - 41 Manilla's island
 - 42 West German river
 - 43 Slight lead
 - 44 Delightful spots
 - 45 Equivocate
 - 46 Poker holding
 - 48 Coffin or locker
 - 50 Small fruit
 - 54 World Series champs: 1975, 1976
 - 55 He takes orders from 5 Across
 - 57 Contemporary pact
 - 58 Kind of code
 - 59 Maltreat
 - 60 Early English king
 - 61 Adjective for
 - 62 Like some vault locks
 - 63 Entertainer Adams
- DOWN
- 1 "Peanuts" expletive
 - 2 Court star
 - 3 Capital city
 - 4 Like X-rated films
 - 5 Encourages a crime
 - 6 — noire (hugbear)
 - 7 Capital city
 - 8 Word with gold or rose
 - 9 Nicklaus starts here
 - 10 Red as—
 - 11 Capital city
 - 12 Let forth
 - 13 Unit of force
 - 21 "Wildcat" N.C. motto
 - 22 Marine fish
 - 23 Works busily
 - 26 "The Tender"— Copland opera
 - 27 Pearmain or pipkin
 - 28 Best part
 - 31 Singer John
 - 32 — hat (honor roll)
 - 34 Beat into shape
 - 37 School supplies
 - 38 What every playwright needs
 - 40 Habitual route
 - 41 Vault
 - 46 Product of Bacon or Lamb
 - 47 Redwood
 - 48 Spider or fiddler
 - 49 Relative of a grinder
 - 51 Garden bloom
 - 53 Small case
 - 54 Transport
 - 55 Fido's reward
 - 56 Diamond abbr.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	17	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	MIAMI	26	79	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	MILWAUKEE	25	77	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	20	68	Clear	MONTREAL	5	41	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	23	74	Clear	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	23	74	Clear	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	10	50	Clear	NEW YORK	11	52	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61	Overcast	NICE	19	66	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	14	57	Cloudy	OSLO	11	52	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	17	63	Clear	PARIS	16	61	Showers
ALBUQUERQUE	20	68	Clear	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	66	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	21	70	Variable
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	ROME	16	61	Showers
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	17	63	Rain
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	TUNIS	23	73	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	8	46	Cloudy	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	23	74	Clear	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	66	Clear				
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Overcast				
ALBUQUERQUE	11	52	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.		Other Funds	
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Alexander Fund...	\$6.35
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) American Int'l. Fd. (A&P)...	\$7.18
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Australian Select Fd....	\$14.48
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Brazil Select Fd....	\$14.48
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Canadian Select Fd....	\$14.48
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Capital Growth Fund...	\$14.48
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Caribbean Growth Fund...	\$14.48
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Citi Fund...	\$14.48
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y....	\$9.31
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) D.G.C. Fund...	\$38.23
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Dollar Fund Int'l....	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Dreyfus Fund Int'l....	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) European Int'l. Fd....	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) Europe Obligations...	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Asia Fund...	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Int'l. Fd....	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Int'l. Fd. (Japan)...	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Int'l. Fd. (Latin Am.)...	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Int'l. Fd. (Middle East)...	\$13.25
Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Int'l. Fd. (Pacific)...	\$13.25
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Barbours...	\$F98.70	(v) First Int'l. Fd. (Africa)...	\$13

Loan Demand in U.S. Expected to Stay Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—A U.S. banking industry survey of 58 business executives, published today, predicted that demand for loans in the U.S. will remain low through 1980.

While only 15 per cent expected greater reliance on external funds, less than 30 per cent of those companies' outside financing was from banks in the past year. Only 8 per cent of those surveyed believed their bank borrowings would increase this year, while 10 per cent expected them to decline.

By contrast, more than 30 per cent of the panelists expected a pickup in their sales of commercial paper or short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations and sold to investors, mainly other companies.

Machine Tool Orders

Meanwhile, a report over the weekend said machine-tool orders in September recovered from the summer doldrums but continued at about the average rate for the previous six months.

Most producers say they are optimistic that orders will continue to come in at a relatively good level during coming months, but so far there is no sign of a capital-spending boom.

Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape most metal parts, totaled \$233.8 million in September, up 1.2 per cent from \$230.7 million in August and 11 per cent higher than the \$207 million of the 1976 month, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said.

More significantly, orders for lathes, machining centers, milling machines, grinders, boring mills and other machines to shape metal parts by cutting rose to \$188.5 million in September, 34 per cent above the August total of \$140.7 million and up 19 per cent from \$158.6 million in the year-earlier month, the association said.

The September total was, however, only slightly higher than the average for the second quarter months, before summer vacations reduced the July and August order intake.

The machine-tool order pattern roughly parallels factory orders for all types of nondefense capital goods. The Commerce Department reported recently that orders for all types of production equipment in September totaled \$15.6 billion, up 6.3 per cent from August's \$14.6 billion. However, the September total was only slightly higher than the \$15.54 billion of last June, prior to a drop in July.

The nondefense capital goods orders are seasonally adjusted, while machine-tool orders are not. Nonetheless, both series indicate a reasonably good, but not really bullish, capital-spending pattern by industry.

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The Association of West German Machine Manufacturers said that this was the first month-on-month rise in three months.

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U.S. Oil Imports Said Likely to Increase

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At present, petroleum storage tanks in the United States are brimming with 970 million barrels of crude oil and fuel, a 52-day stock, up 11 per cent from a year ago. In addition, the flow of oil from Alaska's North Slope is increasing.

Analysts say, however, that the situation looks less comfortable in light of forecasts that petroleum demand next year could grow 2 to 4 per cent. They agree that a possible dip in imports next year, due to the ample current inventory, would be temporary.

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"We are going to have to have a very competitive economy (in world markets) to pay for this," says Morgan economist Rimmer de Vries.

Beyond the trade deficit problem, the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation's Mr. Lichtblau discerns an economic peril in dependence on oil-exporting countries for 46 per cent of U.S. needs.

In the view of most petroleum geologists, if current world consumption keeps growing at the pre-embargo rate of about 7 per cent annually, or even at this and last year's average 5 to 5.5 per cent rate, the physical limits of natural resources are likely to appear before the 1980s are out.

For this year, most forecasts put U.S. petroleum consumption at an average 18.5 million barrels a day, up 6 per cent from last year and more than 1 million barrels a day above the level just before the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

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But production from the older fields in the lower 48 states is continuing to decline, and another hard winter could drive up demand sharply again next year. Even with a normal winter, petroleum demand in the United States could increase again by enough to offset the additional oil from Alaska.

Bank's Policy

The Treasury said the Bank of England's independence policies would be adjusted in the light of currency flows that endangered monetary-rate targets.

The sources said this did not necessarily rule out foreign exchange market intervention, adding that the bank would doubleless intervene to smooth out erratic fluctuations in the sterling rate.

Dollar's Strength Called Assured

ROME, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today that economic developments in the United States indicated that "the strength of the dollar is assured."

At his first press conference since a tour of three key oil-producing countries in the Middle East, he also said that he was "more confident for the chances of stability in world oil prices."

The secretary declined to comment on the decision earlier today by the British government to adjust its intervention levels in foreign exchange markets, effectively letting the pound rise against the dollar. He said he had not studied the new British approach.

Regarding the dollar, Mr. Blumenthal said that the United States "has made considerable progress in insuring a healthy and growing economy."

"That situation," he added, "is the fundamental determinant in the value of a currency." Because of these advances, he continued, "the strength of the dollar is assured."

Fragile Recovery

The official said that he had discussed oil prices with leaders in Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait, and had tried to impress them with the "fragility of the recovery" in many industrialized countries.

"No one gains when inflation is rekindled," he said, "and officials in those countries. His approach was met with 'encouraging comprehension,' and as a result, 'I am more confident for the chances for stability in world oil prices.'"

Mr. Blumenthal emphasized, however, that any price decision for 1978 would be made by the oil-producing countries themselves at the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, scheduled for Dec. 30 in Caracas.

He also said that he had discussed the question of denoting oil prices in special drawing rights, an issue that OPEC members will re-examine beginning next Monday at an economic commission meeting in Vienna.

Mr. Blumenthal said his talks had been of a general nature, but that he had not found an "overwhelming interest" for the system in the three countries he visited.

The United States, he said, saw "no particular advantage" in charging from a dollar denominated system.

Strike Activity Declines in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Idleness due to strikes fell to 0.17 per cent of estimated total working time in the first nine months from 0.19 per cent in the same 1976 period, the Labor Department said today.

There were 26.7 million idle days during the period, about 3 million less than in the same 1976 period. There were 4,686 strikes in the first nine months, 23 more than in 1976, with 1.8 million workers involved compared with 2.1 million.

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West German Plant Outlay

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—A survey by the West German Machine Manufacturers' Association (VDM) showed that the total 4,300 firms questioned, which included 600 contract firms, 40 per cent said they plan to invest more in 1978 than in 1977, 20 per cent plan to invest less, and about one-fifth expect to invest about the same.

The survey showed that of the manufacturing firms questioned, only 17 per cent plan to expand capacity in 1978, while 50 per cent of those planning to invest intend to cut rationalization as their major aim. The industry and modernization measures rather than capacity expansion has been criticized as not creating enough jobs.

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Stock Prices Close Lower As Trading Volume Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mostly lower today, ending a string of three straight gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.33 points at 818.35. It was off 2.77 at 3 p.m. Some 690 issues declined against about 650 gainers, and volume totaled 17.07 million shares, down from 18.05 million Friday.

Brokers said the advance of late last week was turned back by an unfavorable economic outlook and an apparent new tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve.

On Friday, the government reported that its index of leading economic indicators—which tends to foreshadow broad economic moves—showed only a slim 0.3-per cent gain in September. Economists had looked for a 0.5-per cent gain.

Short-term money market rates shot higher today as the Federal Reserve indicated in its moves that it was again tightening credit policy.

Vetco led the Big Board actives, up 1.8 at 23 7/8. Combustion Engineering, which is tendering for all of Vetco shares, eased 1.8 to 36 1/4.

Texas Instruments ranked prominently among the losers, down 2 1/4 at 75 1/8, despite improved third-quarter earnings.

Among other losers, National Medical Care dropped 2 1/4 to 22 1/2 in response to charges made on a television program that its home kidney dialysis carries a mortality rate 30 per cent higher than in treatment centers. The company, which also posted improved earnings, denied these charges.

Other losers included actively traded Columbia Pictures, down 1 1/2 at 15 7/8, and Union Carbide, down 1 7/8 at 41 3/4. IBM fell 1 5/8 to 257 1/4, Du Pont 1 to 112 1/2, Polaroid 1 1/8 to 28 3/8, Kerr-McGee, which came in with lower earnings, dropped 1 to 51 1/2.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in slow trading. The Amex index rose 0.16 to 113.02.

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To Third World States Debt Cancellation Causes Outcry

By Don Shanahan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 31.—Four of the world's wealthiest nations have started canceling the debts owed to them by some of the poorest nations, touching off cries of anguish in the United States and Europe.

Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland led that there is not enough point in insisting that the "least developed" nations comply with international banking standards and pay their debts. The United States and the major industrial nations of Europe do not agree. They argue that writing off foreign debts could produce financial chaos and cripple the world economy.

The idea of a moratorium on foreign debts was put forth three years ago by the Third World Bank as part of the proposed "new world economic order." The industrialized nations did not embrace the idea.

It came up again in Paris at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, the so-called North-South dialogue that wound up last spring. Again the industrialized world looked the other way.

Meanwhile, the Third World countries' debts continued to mount. The current total is about \$250 billion, of which the least developed countries owe about \$36 billion.

At this year's session of the UN General Assembly, Canada and Sweden decided they would not wait for joint action. They moved to do something on their own.

Canada's Minister for Foreign Aid, Alan MacEachern, announced that his government was canceling \$300 million in loans to 13 nations ranging from Afghanistan to Uganda. The loans involved were made on what is known as concessional terms, long term at low interest, but the recipients had been unable to meet even those terms.

Thinking inflation into account, a Canadian official said, the debts probably amounted to no more than \$50 million.

Not long afterward, Sweden announced that it was canceling \$200 million in debts. These too were the result of loans made on concessional terms.

Ola Ullsten, Sweden's minister for international development, announced his government's decision and at the same time appealed to other industrialized nations to take similar action. He said that the global nations have outstanding loans of \$30 billion to the poorest nations and that interest payments alone were approaching \$1 billion a year.

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Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

CEMENT:

CEMENT:

WILL THERE BE ENOUGH CAPACITY?

Demand for portland cement has been steadily and within three years, demand on supply will be in close balance in many places. (Meanwhile, our overall sales and earnings reached a new peak in 1976.)

LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

Write for Our Annual
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06033, U.S.A.

— 1977 —		Stocks and Div in \$		St. P/E 100s.		High Low		3 yrs	
—	Low, High.								
23-1	181	GRWN	pf 1.28	6	10	189	189	189	189
15-24	78	Greyh	1.04	8	140	13	132	132	132
21	78	3. Greyhd	amt	5	10	132	132	132	132
18-1	8%	Grwcn	32	6	5	8%	8%	8%	8%
22-23	15%	Grumrn	amt	2	27	16%	16%	16%	16%
18-1	14%	Grwcn	32	17	4	15%	15%	15%	15%
18-1	14%	GRWGN	1.66	4	232	11	116%	116%	116%
2-7	1-18	GRW	amt	87	5	54	54	54	54
47	53	GRW	pf 3.87	5	30	30	30	30	30
3-4	30	GRW	pf 2.50	5	3	30%	30%	30%	30%
3-4	30	GRW	pf 2.50	5	3	30%	30%	30%	30%
30-4	26%	GRW	1.90	7	x322	27	27	27	27
20-28	12%	GRW	1.90	7	27	13%	13%	13%	13%
25	19	GRW	1.40	10	10	10%	10%	10%	10%
14-15	12%	GRW	1.12	8	239	12%	12%	12%	12%
57%	GRW	1.45	22	21800	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
15%	GRW	1.45	22	21800	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
8-9	4%	GRW	1.45	22	21800	54%	54%	54%	54%
3%	24%	HAWW		3	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
23-1	17	HallFB	68	11	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
6-7	54%	HallFB	68	11	24%	57%	57%	57%	57%

204	13 1/2	EDS	.72	11	17	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
471	3 1/2	EIMeMg		5	13	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
11	9 1/2	EIMM	pl.75k		1	10	10	10 + 1/2

22	94	Johnny	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
23	94	John	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
24	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
25	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
26	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
27	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
28	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
29	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
32	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
33	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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38	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
39	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
40	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
41	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
42	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
43	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
44	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
45	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
46	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
47	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
48	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
49	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
50	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
51	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
52	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
53	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
54	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
55	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
56	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
57	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
58	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
59	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
60	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
61	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
62	94	Harry	1	52	6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

41 1/8	21 1/2	FairCm	.80	17	195	23 1/2	22 7/8	23 1/4 +	1 1/2
16 3/4	9 1/8	FairInd	.40	8	4	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/2 -	1 1/2

12%	94%	HosniMf	1	5	24	19%	12%
17%	14%	Houde	1	5	27	15%	10%
38%	25%	Houdfp	2.25	7	30	20%	20%
19%	15%	HouGmMf	8.4	7	1	18%	18%
7%	7%	HouGpB	22	8	12	8	8%
10%	10%	HouGpMf	1	30	7	10%	10%
47%	41%	HouF	p 2.57	7	1	41%	41%
38%	32%	HouF	p 2.30	7	7	32%	32%
36%	30%	HouJin	1.96	8	29	31%	31%
17%	17%	HouM	8	8	8	17%	17%
12%	9%	HouM	3	7	190	9%	9%
10%	15%	HouM	8.4	12	11	17%	16%
18%	15%	Hudson	10	46	11	17%	16%
14%	14%	Hudson	10	46	12	17%	16%
14%	17%	Human	50	9	24	14	13%
17%	10%	HumCh	34	9	64	11	13%
13%	13%	HuTEF	26	5	8	14%	14%
14%	18%	HuYEC	10	10	51	12	11%

27%	21%	IC	1.52	5	23	23%	23%
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31%	26 1/2	IdahoP	2.16	11	24	26%	26%
23%	16 1/2	IdealBa	1.20	7	18	18	17%
9%	6	IdealT	.32b	4	32	6%	6%
28%	25 1/2	IllPowr	2.20	7	363	26 1/4	25%

123¼	115½	IndM pf	12	7	220	118	118	118
29	24¼	IndiGas	2.12	7	4	25½	25½	25½
27	22½	IndiPL	1.90	7	11	24	23½	23½
18¾	16	IndiNat	1.20	6	2	16½	16½	16½

78	57%	IngerR	2.80	11	45	50%	58	50%
32%	24%	InidCon	1.10	9	5	25%	25%	25%
52%	33	InidConSI	2.60	8	69	37%	37%	37%
28%	14%	Inmont	1	9	54	26%	26%	26%
16%	12%	Insilco	.88%	6	73	13%	13%	13%
30%	19%	InscrC	20%	36	12	19%	19%	19%
1%	1%	InstInwTr			2	1%	1%	1%
11%	11%	InstInwTr			2	1%	1%	1%

46	36 3/4	Interco	1.80	8	359	42 1/4	42	4
39 1/4	26	Intrik	2.20	7	31	26 7/8	26	2
285 1/4	244 1/2	IBM	10	15	419	259 1/4	258	25
23 1/4	18 1/4	InfFlav	.48	18	39	20 3/4	20 1/2	2

22½	13%	IntMng	20	3	23	21½	21%
21¾	16¾	IntMult	1	8	37	20	19%
69%	39	IntPaper	2	9	313	41%	40%
8¾	5½	IntRecif	20	13	1	6	6
36¾	28%	IntTT	1.76	7	3166	30%	29%
61	51½	IntTT ofK	4		9	52	51%
65¾	56	IntTT ofK	4.50		6	56½	56%

25%	22%	IntPrGp	1.40	6	35	22%	22%	2
18%	16%	IntPrPw	1.45	9	6	17%	17%	8
27%	24%	IntPrPw	2.28		250	25%	25%	2
8%	5	IntPrU ₁	.34	6	37	6%	6%	
32%	19%	IntPrU ₂	.50	4	10	28	27%	2
18%	15%	IntPrU ₃	1.00	4	13%	13%	1	

132	120	JerC pf	13.50	7	7	20%	20%
26 1/2	20	JewelC	1.30	3	36	37%	38%
4 1/2	2 1/2	Jewelcor		9	25	31 1/2	31 1/2
38 1/2	27 3/4	JhnMan	1.40				

78 1/2	62 1/2	John Jn	1.40	18	508	74 1/2	73 1/2	7
17	5 1/2	John EF	20i		26	5 1/2	5 1/2	
25 1/2	27 1/2	John Cn		10	27	24	23 1/2	2

154	12	JonLon	.60b	7	11	124	124	1
584	50	JonLaupf.	5	2200	52	514	5	5
267	183	Jonmen	1 10	5	19	213	213	7

49%	31%	JoyAir	1.50	9	95	33	32%	3
52	34	KLM Air		4	3	46%	46%	4
40%	25%	K mart	.56	13	327	29%	29%	2
40%	27%	Kaiser	1.40	9	39	29%	29%	2
14%	8%	Kaiser						

30%	22%	Kiddew	1.20	5	43	24%	24%	24%
24	72%	Klde	prl.64		1	23	23	23
48%	38%	KimbCl	2.20	7	107	38%	37%	38
14%	11	KingDr	.60	7	53	11%	11%	11

20%	13%	Kirsch	.90	7	8	18	17%	16
38%	30%	KnigRd	1	10	14	35%	35%	35
23%	14%	Kochin	.80	8	152	23%	22%	23

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

NT:
IF HE USE ENOUGH CO

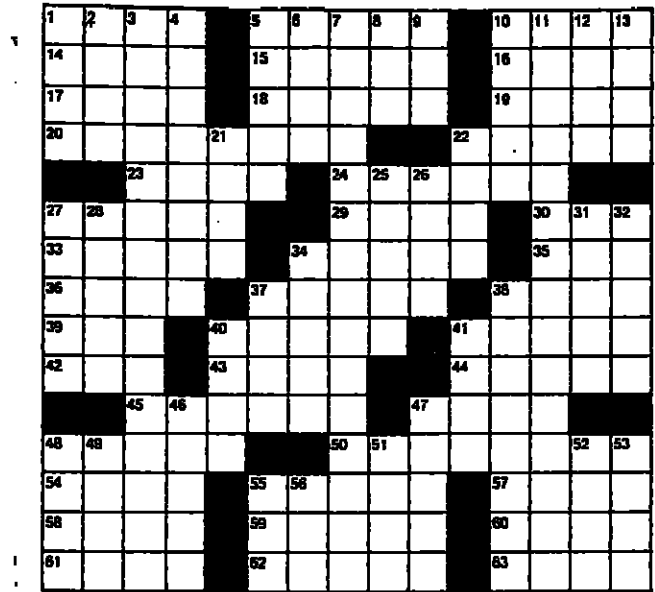


amro bank 
amsterdam-rotterdam bank nv
Herengracht 595, P.O. Box 1220, Amsterdam, Holland.
Telex: 11996/Amronl.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Coarse file
5 Monastery head
10 "As thick as three in—": Scott
14 Kepler was one:
15 Amusing Milton
16 "— Love,"
17 Decalogue
18 Chopin specialty
19 Emerald Isle
20 Eides
22 "Pestina—"
23 Chocolate candy
24 Acrobatic feats
27 Fin symptoms
28 Split
30 Get "alarations"
31 Lying face
34 Dundee dance
35 Réunion, e.g.
36 Elide
37 Pronounced
38 "— boy!"
39 Globber
40 Critical comments
41 Manila's island
42 West German
43 Slight lead
- DOWN**
- 1 "Peanuts"
2 Court star
3 Capital city
4 Like X-rated films
5 Encourages a
6 "— noire"
7 Capital city
8 Word with gold
9 Nicklaus starts
10 Red as—
11 Capital city
12 Left forth
13 Unit of force
14 "— Quam
15 "Videri," N.C.
16 Marine fish
17 Works busily
18 "The Tender
19 Copland
20 Paurman or
21 Best part
22 Singer John
23 — list (honor
24 Beat into shape
25 School supplies
26 What every
27 Habitual route
28 Vaul
29 Product of Bacon
30 or Lamb
31 Reduced
32 Spider or fiddler
33 Relative of a
34 Garden bloom
35 Small case
36 Transport
37 Fido's reward
38 Diamond abbr.

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
Albany	19	Cloudy	London	17	Cloudy
Albuquerque	19	Overcast	Los Angeles	17	Cloudy
Anchorage	19	Cloudy	Madison	17	Cloudy
Atlanta	19	Cloudy	Manila	17	Cloudy
Baltimore	19	Cloudy	Montreal	17	Cloudy
Boston	19	Cloudy	Moscow	17	Overcast
Buffalo	19	Cloudy	Munich	17	Cloudy
Butte	19	Cloudy	New York	17	Cloudy
Calgary	19	Cloudy	Oslo	17	Rain
Chicago	19	Cloudy	Paris	17	Cloudy
Cincinnati	19	Cloudy	Prague	17	Cloudy
Cleveland	19	Cloudy	Rome	17	Cloudy
Columbus	19	Cloudy	Sofia	17	Cloudy
Dallas	19	Cloudy	Stockholm	17	Overcast
Denver	19	Cloudy	Taipei	17	Cloudy
Des Moines	19	Cloudy	Tientsin	17	Cloudy
Detroit	19	Cloudy	Tokyo	17	Cloudy
El Paso	19	Cloudy	Warsaw	17	Cloudy
Honolulu	19	Cloudy	Washington	17	Cloudy
Los Angeles	19	Cloudy	Zurich	17	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

October 31, 1977

Not asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed in the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on lower prices.

(d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

Other Funds

(w) American Fund \$2.00

(w) Australian Fund \$1.10

(w) Canadian Fund \$1.10

(w) European Fund \$1.10

(w) Japanese Fund \$1.10

(w) Latin American Fund \$1.10

(w) Middle East Fund \$1.10

(w) Pacific Fund \$1.10

(w) South American Fund \$1.10

(w) Swiss Fund \$1.10

(w) United States Fund \$1.10

(w) World Fund \$1.10

(w) European Fund \$1.10

(w) Japanese Fund \$1.10

(w) Latin American Fund \$1.10

(w) Middle East Fund \$1.10

(w) Pacific Fund \$1.10

(w) South American Fund \$1.10

(w) Swiss Fund \$1.10

(w) United States Fund \$1.10

(w) World Fund \$1.10

(w) European Fund \$1.10

(w) Japanese Fund \$1.10

(w) Latin American Fund \$1.10

(w) Middle East Fund \$1.10

(w) Pacific Fund \$1.10

(w) South American Fund \$1.10

(w) Swiss Fund \$1.10

(w) United States Fund \$1.10

(w) World Fund \$1.10

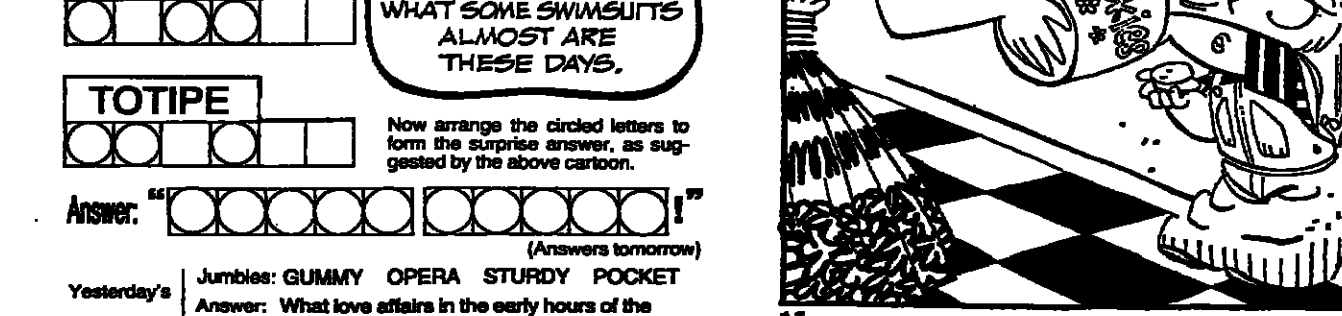
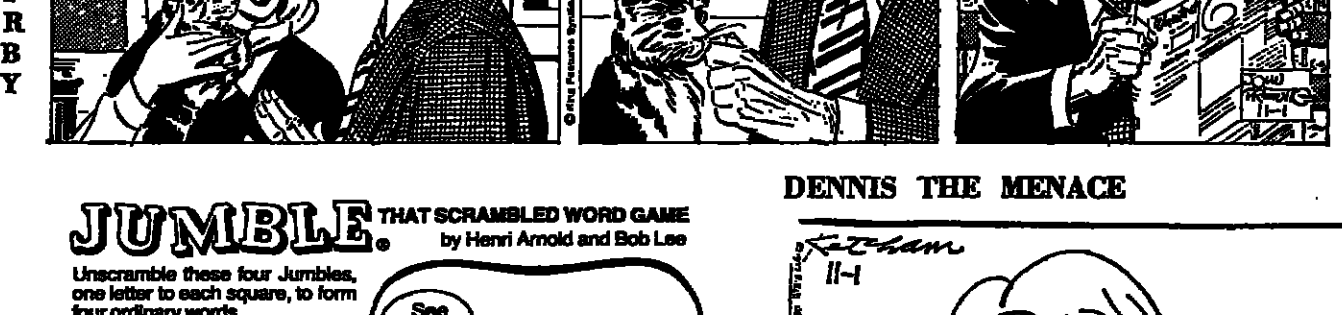
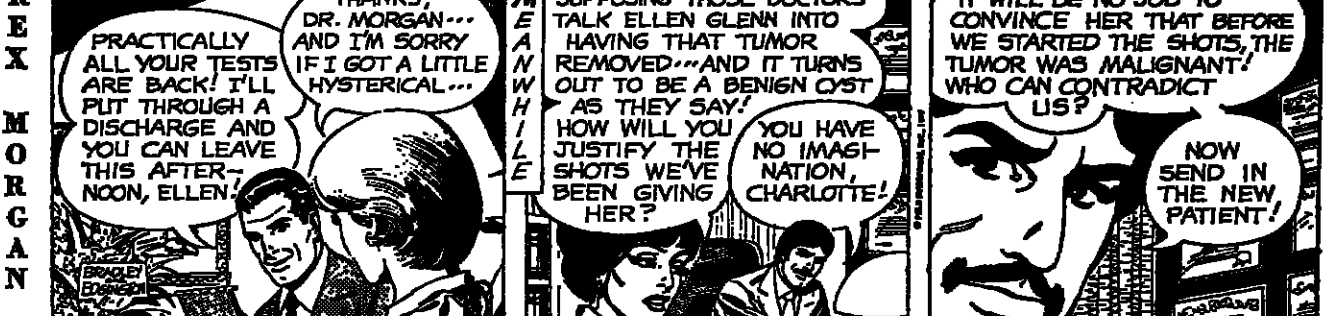
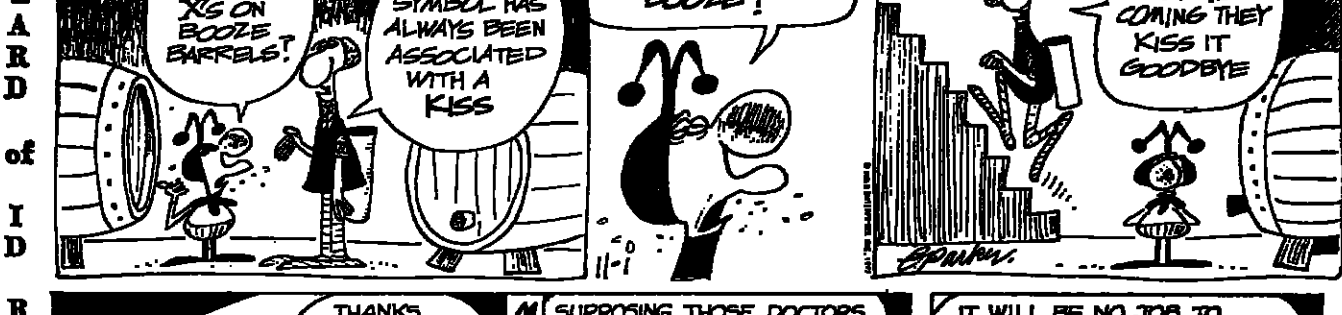
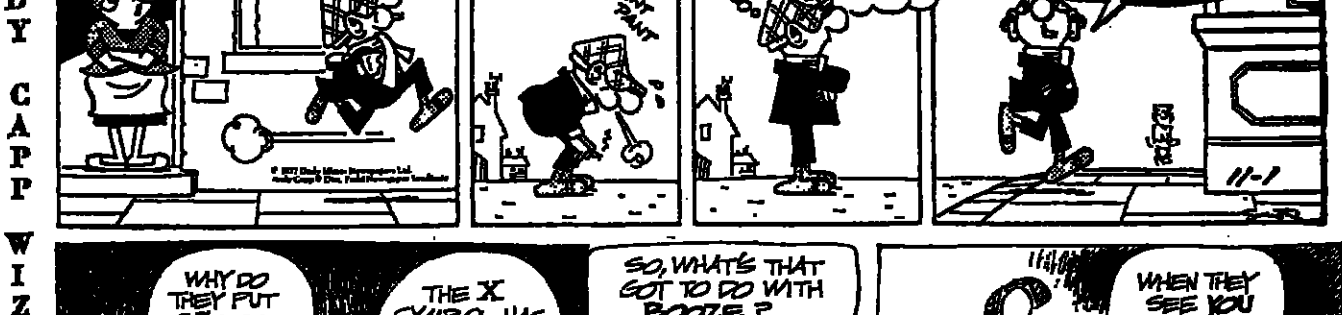
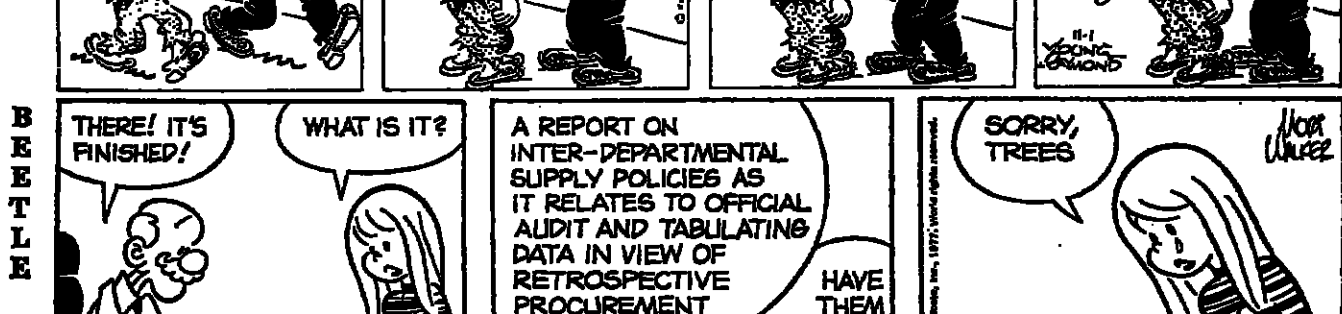
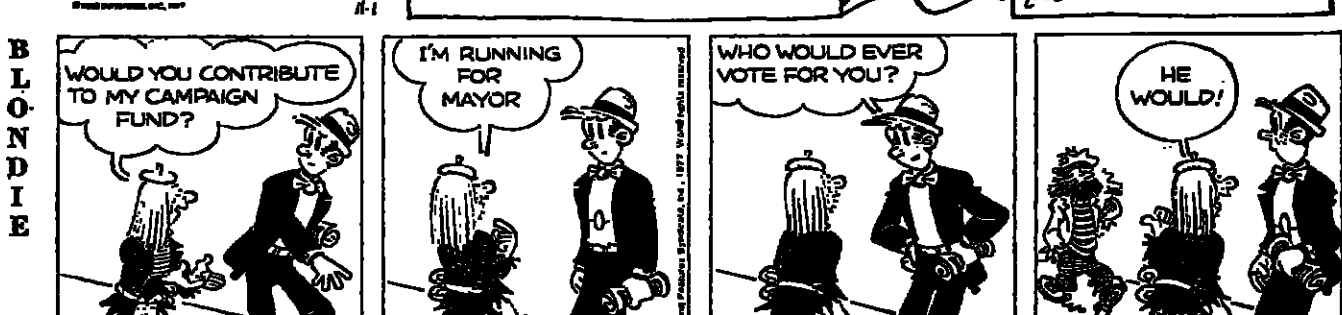
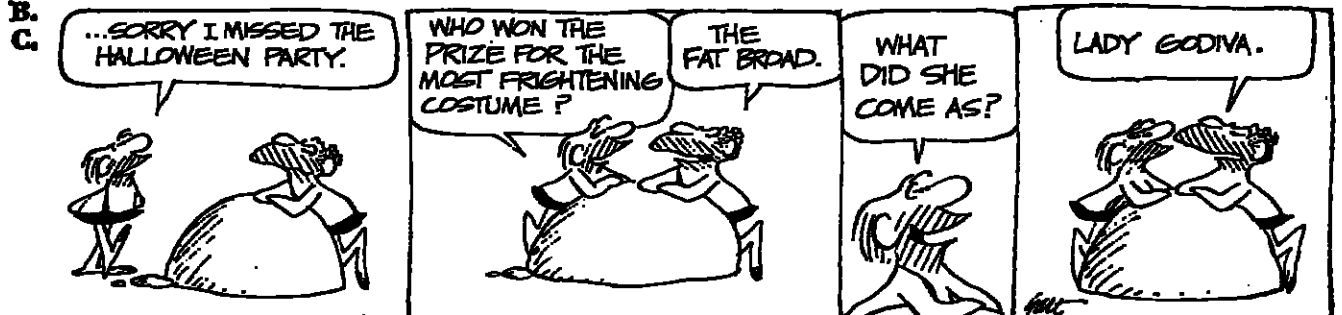
(w) European Fund \$1.10

(w) Japanese Fund \$1.10

(w) Latin American Fund \$1.10

(w) Middle East Fund \$1.10

(w) Pacific Fund \$1.10



BOOKS

THE ART OF ADVERTISING

George Lois on Mass Communication

By George Lois and Bill Pitts. Harry N. Abrams Inc.

Illustrated. 325 pp. \$45.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THOMAS Jefferson once wrote that "advertisements are the only truths to be relied on in a newspaper." Still, I thought I hated advertising. And I could have sworn I had built up my resistance to a point where I never even noticed it anymore.

Consider my astonishment then, when, upon browsing through "The Art of Advertising: George Lois on Mass Communication," I not only recalled having been exposed to most of the material in the volume, but I also remembered it with feelings not confined to outright hostility. There is, for example, the boxing program Lois and his associates at Lois Holland Callaway designed for the third heavyweight match between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, the so-called "Thriller in Manila." I remember being so impressed by the whimsy and wit and good design of that booklet that I brought it home for my wife, not a boxing fan, to read.

Then there are the covers Lois did for Esquire magazine in the 1960s—Sonny Liston decked out as Santa Claus, Svetlana Alliluyeva tricked up with her father's mustache, a grinning Li. William Cailey Jr. surrounded by five caddyshack children. They may not have been the last word in genius taste, but they certainly caught one's attention. And whether one liked it or not, what television viewer can forget Joe Louis on the screen, asking, "Edwards & Hanley (the stock brokers) where were you when I needed you?" Or all those slogans that continue to rattle around in our heads: "When you got it—flame it." "I know I feel meaner when I eat my Wheatena." And "It's this way to run an airline—you let it fly."

What does all this prove? Well, obviously that advertising is a lot more insistent than the so-called strongminded among us would care to admit. But it also suggests that George Lois may be nearly as great a genius of mass communication as he claims himself to be. Because I do manage to avoid some of the 1,500 advertising impressions that Lois claims bombard the average person every day, I can't imagine how a volume compiling the best of all visual mass communication would compare with this one. But my guess is that Lois is not far from right when he estimates "that 99 per cent of all advertising is in the eye-to-dead-end range (I figure that 98 per cent is ignored, 12 per cent is hated)."

As far as the system that supports such a process is concerned, all Lois has to say about it is, "Maybe there's something wrong with selling anything, but I live in America, not on the moon. So let the process unfold." Give his book credit for being an extraordinary visual feast. If nothing else, it's a great advertisement for George Lois.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brought off a rare double and play on the diagramed deal. He opened one club and heard a jump to three spades on his left. North's double was negative, showing moderate values and suggesting a contract in one of the unbid suits.

With a double stopper in spades South naturally chose three no-trump. Ironically West's pre-emptive action had prevented his opponents from finding the three heart fit which would have run into a disastrous division.

West led the spade king, which was allowed to win. He exited by leading a club to dummy's ace, and South led a heart to the jack, uncovering the break in that suit. A low club was led and when West won with the ten he

returned the queen, knowing that this would give nothing away. South took two club tricks, then doubled a diamond to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ Q 8
♦ A 5
♣ —

EAST
♠ K 10 9 2
♥ Q 7
♦ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A 7
♥ A 5
♦ 4
♣ 3

West: ♠ K 10 8 6 2
♥ Q 8 7
♦ K 10 4
♣ Q 10 7

East: ♠ K 10 9 2
♥ Q 7
♦ —
♣ —

South (D)
♠ A 7
♥ A 5
♦ 4
♣ 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♣ — 3♠ —
West: — — — —
North: — — — —
East: — — — —

مكتبة المجلد

Art Buchwald

Charles Must Choose

WASHINGTON—If Prince Charles believes his visit to the United States has been a goodwill trip, he's surely mistaken. His appearance on U.S. soil has caused nothing but hard feelings and bitter recriminations among the mothers of eligible daughters in this country.



Buchwald

I was sitting between two of these mothers the other night at a dinner party and this is exactly what happened.

"I wish Prince Charles would come to Washington," one of the mothers said. "I know he would love to meet Milt."

The other mother scoffed. "Why would Prince Charles want to meet Milt?"

"Because he's looking for a wife, and Milt would be the perfect princess. She has beauty, education and she understands the British pound."

"I never heard of anything so ridiculous. If Prince Charles was really looking for an American wife, he would be much happier with my Caroline. When she was born, the nurse said, 'She's beautiful enough to be a queen.'"

The first mother said, "Caroline has asthma. She wouldn't be able to live in Buckingham Palace."

"That's a stupid thing to say. If Caroline married Prince Charles she would install a new furnace with an air-purifying system that would take care of her asthma."

"I'm quite certain that Queen Elizabeth wants Prince Charles to marry somebody who is completely healthy. After all, the whole purpose of him getting married is to have a male heir. Now Milt hasn't even had a cold in her whole life. She is

the picture of good health. The Windsors do need new blood."

"In all due respect, I don't think Milt is regal enough to be a queen," Caroline's mother said. "It takes tremendous savoir faire to open Parliament."

"Milt would not have to open Parliament. Prince Charles, when he became king, would open it. The least you could do is read up on British customs if you want your daughter to marry into the royal family."

"That would be very undignified," Milt's mother said. "For Prince Charles?"

"No," she replied. "For Milt. After all, if she's going to be a princess she can't do anything commercial."

"I wouldn't allow Caroline to do it either," her mother said. "I believe Prince Charles should marry for love."

"Do you really think that Prince Charles would fall in love with Caroline?"

"There is no doubt in my mind," Caroline's mother said. "Besides, I know that Prince Philip and Queen Elizabeth would enjoy having us as in-laws. Jim and I are very comfortable with royalty."

Finally, Milt's mother turned to me. "Let's leave it to Art. Which do you think would make a better match for Prince Charles, my beautiful Milt or her asthmatic Caroline?"

I choked on my mouse as chocolate. "What a question," I said. "All I can say is I don't think Prince Charles is worthy of either of them."

"Now, if you'd like to talk about my daughter, Jennifer..."

Crystal chandeliers dazzled with the constant passing of taffeta gowns and gilt mirrors reflected the sumptuous architecture of the period.

Montreux was the European symbol of youth, gaiety and the avant-garde.

Saving Montreux's Belle Époque Heritage

By Calla Comer

MONTREUX, Switzerland (UPI)—One hundred years ago Montreux didn't exist. There were pastures and vineyards above the Château de Chillon between the bustling town of Vevey and the medieval village of Villeneuve at the end of Lake Geneva.

Today there are many Swiss who consider Montreux an eyesore; they wish that it would either stop destroying itself and the view from its surroundings or cease to exist.

Montreux was the creation of two brothers-in-law, Alexandre Emery and André Chassé, who saw in the lake-side site framed by rolling hills and perpendicular summits an ideal year-round playground and the perfect spot to build hotels.

Thanks to Emery and Chassé, and the opening of the Simplon Tunnel, between 1880 and 1912 40 hotels went up in Montreux. The Belle Époque was in full swing on the Riviera Vaudoise. Crowned heads of Europe and poets came to water.

Crystal chandeliers dazzled with the constant passing of taffeta gowns and gilt mirrors reflected the sumptuous architecture of the period. Montreux was the European symbol of youth, gaiety and the avant-garde.

Disaster Hit

But when the Swiss borders closed in 1914, disaster hit the hotel industry. Montreux, the modern playground for the privileged, had survived only 15 years. It became a hospital, the English lords and Russian countesses replaced by sick and wounded soldiers.

At the end of the war, Montreux tried to pick up where it had left off, but the Belle Époque was over. A new clientele preferred tangerine to waffles, and nightclubs to flower-promoters. Montreux did its best to satisfy the new taste and the hotels once again were full.

Then came 1929. When the Depression ended, Montreux attempted to attract the wealthy retired. The scheme was only a partial success, and many hotels closed for good. World War II didn't help Montreux's precarious situation.

In the 1950s things started to look up. Many of the hotels were turned into apartment houses or boarding schools and public buildings were erected to



Montreux's new casino—"water-purification-plant style," says an outraged local.

attract international festivals and congresses. In the '60s, hippies seemed to get on well with the glitz from the finishing schools and old ladies.

But Montreux was no longer the beautiful relic of retro. A concrete skyline of high-rises competed with the Alps, and architecture was relegated to what one resident calls "water-purification-plant style," referring to the lake-side casino built to replace the old one destroyed by fire.

Franz Weber, the Swiss conservationist, says he is going to save Montreux as he saved Lausanne's part of Cuchy from a national expressway and the Engadine from local promoters.

Weber says that the only way to convince the Swiss that Montreux must be stopped from tearing down its turn-of-the-century heritage and completely destroying itself is to talk money.

He points across the lake to the view of the Savoy Alps, which is blocked by the multi-story Tour d'Europe (an apartment building built with foreign funds and half empty) and says, "You've got to tell the people of Montreux that that fabulous panorama was worth so much

before that monster was built and that now it's worth only this much. If you put the problem in terms of money, there are very few Swiss who won't get the message."

Market Doomed

Weber explains what the Montreux local government is planning to do. In surrounding communes there are plans to tear down the remaining Belle Époque houses and hotels and build more concrete apartment buildings. The covered wooden market on the quay will be demolished for a parking lot. The mansions along the lake will be replaced by new buildings.

Weber is making a lot of noise and he's not liked. Some local residents say he's an interloper and should mind his own business (he's from Basel). The local government sees him as a threat to their purse. And the canton authorities say he's capitalizing on his reputation to build himself an ivory tower and that they've already done the groundwork for rousing public opinion in defense of Montreux.

Jean-Pierre Dresco, the young architect in charge of preserving historic buildings and monuments for the Canton of Vaud, says that his group has already proposed a way to save the covered market and put a parking lot underneath and that there are a number of intelligent, concerned people in Montreux who have catalogued the city's historic sites and are more qualified than Weber in terms of knowing what should be saved.

He doesn't deny, however, that Weber's emotional appeals and the publicity he's able to attract would greatly benefit the canton's effort if they could work together.

Main Problem

Dresco thinks the main problem is that Montreux was an artificially created city and that the residents do not have the sense of heritage that other Swiss citizens have for their home towns.

Also, the local government is composed of old men, says Dresco, who think that something from 1900 is no more valuable than something brand-new. Montreux is just not old enough for its own good.

PEOPLE: U.S. Magazine Lists Most Powerful Women

Washington Post publisher Katharine Graham, newscaster Barbara Walters and tennis player Billie Jean King are among the 10 women selected by Harper's Bazaar magazine as the most powerful women in America. In its November issue, the magazine said the women were chosen partly because they have "overcome formidable odds (by) boldly invading traditionally male-dominated areas." Also on the list, First Lady Rosalynn Carter, Washington Gov. Daria Lee Ray, advertising executive Mary Wells Lawrence, conductor of the Opera Company of Boston Sarah Caldwell, The New York Times' op-ed editor Charlotte Curtis, Lady Bird Johnson and U.S. Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas.

Mary Hemingway
...a loose letter

In concrete terms, the most powerful woman could be 29-year-old Terry Dillard of Spencer, Iowa. The 5-foot-2-inch, 114-pound speech teacher broke an Iowa record, when she "squatted" 225 pounds Saturday at an amateur meet in the town of Easterville, Iowa. She was one of four women competing in the event, which drew weightlifters from six Midwestern states. She says she unofficially holds a women's world record in her weight category for having lifted 300 pounds in the "dead-lift" category. She says she took up the sport last winter "because my boyfriend was doing it."

Only one of the Seven Wonders of the World in ancient times made it on the new list of Wonders of the World which the London Sunday Times asked seven prominent men to compile. That was the Pyramid of Egypt, which was named by art historian Lord Kenneth Clark, who also put the supermodern Concorde airliner on his list. Novelist Anthony Burgess put champagne on his list; war photographer Donald McCullin chose American hamburgers; novelist Frederick Raphael picked Disneyland; and former Prime Minister Lord Alec Douglas-Home named the aurora borealis. India's Taj Mahal got three votes. New York City, Venice and the Great Wall of China got two votes each. Only Harvard University economist John Kenneth Galbraith made up an orthodox list, including the Machu Picchu ruins in Peru, the Baalbek Roman ruins in Lebanon and Peking's Forbidden City.

An unidentified buyer paid \$3,400 over the weekend for a letter, auctioned by the Detroit Public Library, which was written by Ernest Hemingway to his future wife, Mary. The four-page letter, which Hemingway says in it, was written by flash-light, was composed while he was a war correspondent for Collier's magazine. Hemingway forbade publication of his private letters.

The University of Maine is small-time when it comes sports like football and basketball, but it has a powerhouse soil judging team. Maine ousted defending champion Maryland, which has won the competition for straight years, in a regional involving teams from eight states. Maine's team score 1,389 to 1,275 for Maryland. Judging includes soil classification, soil analysis, soil fertility, soil morphology.

American masters Paul Magriel and Meyer Low Sunday won the 1977 World Backgammon Cham-

ampionship in matches played at a casino near Athens. They defeated European champions Joseph D. and Kinnar Mottakass, both London, 63-61.

Carter family news: The President says he and his family did not spend Christmas in the White House but in Plains, Ga., as he has always done. First Lady Rosalynn Carter says their year-old son Chip, his wife, Carol, 26, and their son James Earl, 8 months, will be moving back to Washington sometime in January. Chip and Carol returned Plains last summer after many problems and reports of an impending breakup put them in the spotlight. And "Billy's Bee" named after the President's brother, made by a Louisville, Ky., brewery, went on sale four states on Monday.

Patricia Neal, the Academy Award-winning actress who so far has a record of strokes in 1976 and underwent brain surgery, after three years of therapy to recover her speech, last week went to her hometown, Knoxville, Tenn., for ceremonies naming a hospital rehabilitation center in her honor. The 51-year-old actress, who is married to British actor Rod Taylor, said, "You have to fight your own battles. But when you have a stroke you don't feel like doing it yourself. It happens in a very stubborn way and had a wonderful husband always there to help me."

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375,000 Skateboard Injuries Expected This Year in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—More than 375,000 skateboard-related injuries are expected this year, double the number last year, according to a Consumer Product Safety Commission study that will be released soon.

The figure estimated for this year is based on information gathered during the first half of the year by the commission and represents "the largest increase in frequency of injury of any product that the commission has jurisdiction over this year," said William Kitzes, the panel's program manager for sports and recreation.

Skateboard injuries are expected to surpass football injuries for the first time, and now are second only to bicycle-related mishaps. But Mr. Kitzes noted that there are approximately 20 million skateboarders compared with about 80 million bicycle users.

About 40 per cent of the skateboard injuries result in emergency treatment, Mr. Kitzes said, with 90 per cent of those fractures of the lower arm or lower leg. Contusions and abrasions account for 24 per cent of the hospital injuries. Strains and sprains make up 18 per cent.

Injuries to the head account for 15 per cent of all injuries, Mr. Kitzes added. "We also get a lot of permanent abrasions on knees," he said, "something we call skateboarder's knee." He strongly recommends the wearing of protective equipment, such as helmets, knee pads and hip pads.

The study showed that the boards themselves are comparatively safe. Only 2 per cent of injuries are directly tied to product-related defects. Most of the injuries, according to Mr. Kitzes, are caused by inexperience or problems with the riding surface such as potholes.

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